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PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1984

OCTOBER 1983

Prepared by
Labor Market Analyst
Office of Employment Security

JOB SERVICE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Affiliated with Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA

FISCAL YEAR 1984

ISSUED: OCTOBER 1983

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PREFACE

The Annual Planning Information Report (APIR) contains historical, current and outlook information for use in developing programs and job training plans for the forthcoming fiscal year. While primarily for use by administrators of Pennsylvania's Office of Employment Security and the State Job Training Council established under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), the API Report can also be used by other planners and officials who are in need of socio-economic information.

The Annual Planning Information Report includes population, employment, unemployment, industrial and occupational data, with analyses of trends and outlook. It also provides estimates of selected groups to be targeted for service under JTPA. Among these target groups are selected population age groups, veterans, economically disadvantaged, persons on public assistance, high school dropouts, teenage mothers, dislocated workers, displaced homemakers, alcoholics and addicts, and offenders.

Complete sets of tables providing statistical data for individual Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) have been prepared. Copies are available upon request.

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I. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

A. Description of Area

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, is in the Middle Atlantic region of the U.S. Pennsylvania is bordered by six states: New York on the north and northeast; New Jersey on the east; Delaware and Maryland on the south; West Virginia on the south and west; and Ohio on the west. The Delaware River on the east separates the Commonwealth from New Jersey and southeastern New York. In the northwest, Lake Erie provides 51 miles of coastline.

Pennsylvania measures 307 miles by 169 miles at its widest points and has a total land area of 45,333 square miles. The state ranks 33rd in land area out of the 50 states. The Appalachian Mountain Range crosses Pennsylvania diagonally from northeast to southwest and covers almost three-quarters of the entire state. Mt. Davis in Somerset County is the highest peak at 3,213 feet.

Pennsylvania's resident population was revised to 11,864,751 for 1980, yielding a density of 262 people per square mile. Pennsylvania is the home of 5.2 percent of the U.S. population and is the fourth most populated state. According to 1980 census data, Pennsylvania's population is 69.3 percent urban and 30.7 percent rural. The Commonwealth is divided into 67 counties which make up 44 labor market areas including 14 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs).

Pennsylvania has an excellent highway system which provides easy

access to major marketing areas and seaports on the east coast. There are 44,700 miles of state administered paved roads in Pennsylvania, more than in New Jersey and all of New England combined. The Pennsylvania Turnpike, the first turnpike in the U.S., connects the major metropolitan areas of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia, the largest city in Pennsylvania and the fourth largest in the U.S., is rich in the history of the American Revolution. Located on the Delaware River in the southeast section of the state, Philadelphia is the world's largest freshwater port. It is also the largest oil refining region on the east coast.

Pittsburgh, the state's second largest city, is located in southwestern Pennsylvania where the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers meet to form the Ohio River. Universally known for its production of steel, Pittsburgh is also a major inland port, its goods reaching the Mississippi via the Ohio River.

Erie, situated in the northwest on the shore of the Great Lake of the same name, is the third largest city. Erie has also become an important port, making it a favorable location for industry. The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway provided an approach to the Atlantic Coast.

The capital of the state is Harrisburg. Located in south-central Pennsylvania, the capital city is easily accessible by a network of

state and interestate highways.

Pennsylvania has a highly industrialized economy. Employment in manufacturing industries amounts to 27 percent of the total nonagricultural employment in Pennsylvania compared with 22 percent for the entire nation. Pennsylvania leads the U.S. in the production of raw steel which is the state's foremost industry. Primary metals account for 14 percent of Pennsylvania's manufacturing employment, compared with 6 percent for the nation. Pennsylvania's other major manufacturing industries include machinery, apparel, and fabricated metals.

Pennsylvania ranks third in coal production among all states. Nearly all of the anthracite (hard) coal mined in the U.S. comes from the northeastern section of the state. Large deposits of bituminous (soft) coal are in southwestern Pennsylvania. Increased interest in mining soft coal as an alternative to increasingly expensive petroleum fuels has generated new employment for miners in recent years. Other major mineral products are cement, stone, sand, and gravel.

Farmland can be found throughout the state. Most important of all the agricultural production is the dairy industry. Other major products are poultry and eggs, cattle, hogs, corn, and wheat. The southeast portion of the state is also known for its tobacco and mushroom farms.

In 1980, there were an estimated 62,000 farms in Pennsylvania

with an average size of 145 acres. The average value of crop and livestock production per farm was $44,170 and the average value per acre of farmland was $1,400.

B. Population Chacteristics and Trends

Since 1970 the Commonwealth has had a population shift from urban centers to rural counties -- the present mix according to the 1980 census is 69.3 percent urban and 30.7 percent rural. Most of the population growth during the past decade took place in the central and southcentral portions of the state. Of the 67 countries in the state, 57 had population gains during the past decade. The counties showing the largest population gains were Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Monroe and York. Largest population losses were recorded in Philadelphia, Allegheny, Delaware and Lackawanna counties.

It is projected that Pennsylvania's population will grow to 11,900,000 by 1984, up 35,249 or 0.30 percent from 1980. Substantial population growth should occur in the southcentral portion of the state, namely, in the Harrisburg, Lancaster, and York areas. Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Erie and Northeaston Pennsylvania will also have population increases. Projected population declines will continue in the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh sections of the State during the early 1980's.

Pennsylvania's projected population by age group indicates the state is moving toward an older society. During 1980 to 1984, the state population will reflect an up and down movement by age group. The 0 to

4-year old age bracket will increase while the 5 to 24-year old population will decline. The 25 to 44-year old population will grow, and the 45 to 59-year old age group will decline. Then the 60 years and older population group will increase.

The Commonwealth's 1982 annual average labor force was 5,482,000. Of this total 4,883,000 were employed and the annual average rate of unemployment was 10.9 percent. Whites represented 91.7 percent of the labor force and had a 9.9 percent unemployment rate, while blacks represented 7.72 percent of the labor force but had an unemployment rate of 22.8 percent. Hispanics, represented only 0.75 percent of the labor force, and their unemployment rate was 17.7 percent. Youths 16 to 19 years of age represented only 7.5 percent of the labor force and had an unemployment rate of 23.3 percent. Youths 20 to 21 years old represented a smaller share of the labor force and had an 18.3 percent unemployment rate. The varied unemployment rates between the youth groups can be partially explained by the younger group having less skill and training, and not being as deeply committed to the job market. The rate of unemployment for Hispanic women was 23.5 percent; for black women, 19.1 percent, and for white women, 8.1 percent. The Vietnam-Era veterans' unemployment rate in 1982 was 10.3 percent. They represented 6.9 percent of the labor force.

Pennsylvania's 1980 population characteristics reveal that males predominate in the under 16 year age bracket in all sex and ethnic groups. Beginning with age 16 years and over, females predominite in all white,

black and other ethnic groups. White females 16 years of age and over comprise 79.38 percent of total white females, while the under 16 years of age comprise 20.62 percent. While black and Hispanic females 16 years of age comprise 25.92 percent of total black females and Hispanic females under 16 years of age comprise 35.73 percent of total Hispanic females, both much higher than white females under 16 years of age.

C. Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

Pennsylvania's civilian labor force mix by age is different from that of the United States. The states age bracket 16 through 24 years represents 21.6 percent of the labor force, while nationally this age group makes up 22.3 percent of the labor force. The Commonwealths population 25 and over represents 78.4 percent of the labor force, while the same age group nationally represents 77.7 percent of the labor force. Net outmigration, particularly among the younger segments of the labor force, has left Pennsylvania with a median age of 32.1 years, which is the third highest in the Nation, exceeded only by Florida and New Jersey. This shifting age structure is already reflected in a lower average labor force participation rate among males and an increasing participation rate among females.

Over 74.0 percent of the state's civilian labor force is employed in the nonmanufacturing sector, slightly less than the U.S. average of 79.0 percent. The Services sector provides 22.9 percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs. Slightly above the national average of 21.2 percent. Retail trade (16.0 percent) and government

(14.9 percent) are the second and third largest employers in the non-manufacturing sector, although both trail the national averages.

Pennsylvania's manufacturing sector provides 25.6 percent of non-farm wage and salary employment in the state, well above the U.S. average of 21.0 percent. In tracing employment patterns, it is obvious that the state is still heavily oriented toward the smokestack industries. Durable goods industries provide 15.0 percent of the nonagricultural wage and salary jobs while the nondurable goods sector provides work for 10.6 percent. Both durable and nondurable goods sections of manufacturing are well above the national average.

Among the nine broad occupational categories, five categories have a greater concentration within the state than nationally. They are clerical workers, crafts and kindred workers, operatives, service workers, and laborers, except farm. The state's professional, technical and kindred workers category is below the national average. However, within the professional category, the percentage of teachers and technicians, except health, ranks above the U.S. average. The state's percentage of engineers in the professional group is well below the national level. This is unusual because Pennsylvania's private and public colleges and universities graduate more engineers than those of any other states except California, New York and Texas. It is obvious that Pennsylvania's engineering graduates are taking employment in other states.

Examination of the State's labor force participation rates by sex,

age and race (Table 6) shows an overall decline in male labor force participation from 1980 to 1982. Males of black and other races 20 years and older had a sharp decline in labor force participation from 1980 to 1981. Blacks experienced an increase in 1982 but not to the 1980 level. On the other hand, white males 20 years and older experienced a decrease in labor force participation in 1982. The labor force participation rate for all females 16 years and over has increased steadily from 1974. For females of black and other races, participation rate movements have varied: down sharply from 1974 to 1975, declining in both 1980 and 1981, then rising in 1982, but not to the 1979 or 1980 level.

When today's recession finally ends, Pennsylvania's blue-collar workers and the industries they serve will still face problems. Old-line manufacturing industries such as steel, textiles, fabricated metal products and machinery, except electrical - once the state economy's backbone - will provide a smaller share of the state's employment. The older industrial base is eroding; the routine procedures of production can now be made more cheaply in backward countries. To survive, the blue-collar worker will have to change shirts and learn the skills of the service economy. This will not be easy, at least for people who have spent their lives making things.

Affected are not only the workers, but also their unions and the companies they serve. Involved, too, are taxpayers who are being asked to finance new training operations, investors worried about losing money

in dying industries, and the schools and their students who have to choose vocations.

High tech, low tech or no tech? Where are the jobs of today and tomorrow? Occupations that are projected to grow fastest in this decade and have the greatest number of openings are not concentrated in high-tech industries. To the contrary, the expansion of the lowest-skill jobs in the American economy will vastly outstrip the growth of high-technology jobs. Last year the U.S. Labor Department projected that in the '80s the total number of new jobs for computer programmers is expected to be 67,000 per year. However, some 903,000 annual jobs are projected, for waiters/waitresses and licensed practical nurses. Jobs for business machine mechanics translates into 12,000 new jobs each year while 399,000 new jobs for cooks are needed each year. During this same time frame 20,000 systems analysts will be needed annually but the country will also need three times as many new cashiers, 65,000 annually.

Young people in college are rushing into the computer field, having been advised that this is where the future is. But, so far as any sober studies indicate, this is more a hope than a solidly based expectation. Using computers does not necessarily require computer skills. As software gets more and more sophisticated, many workers will use computers without any knowledge of computer skills. For example, the new generation of office computers are specifically designed so that "no special computer skills are necessary." The latest word processors can even correct typing errors automatically by the use of electronic dictionaries.

Many experts see an entirely different set of problems arising from high tech than is popularly assumed. These experts feel that not only will the economy create more low-skill jobs than high, but also it is possible that high tech will eliminate far more jobs than it will create.

Silicon Valley in California is already showing those danger signals. Although there are some high level executives, programmers and engineers who are stimulated by their jobs, most workers in these industries are clericals, assembly workers, and low-level technicians whose jobs are not challenging. In 1983 the Atari Corporation (supposedly high tech) transferred 1,000 jobs from Silicon Valley to the Far East. The reason given for the job transfer was high labor costs. The 1,000 jobs lost will be handled by low skilled, low paid Asians.

A Labor Department study indicates that 2.7 million of the estimated 10.4 million people receiving diplomas from the nation's universities in the decade ending in 1985 will work in jobs not traditionally filled by college graduates. The situation is a matter of supply and demand. With degree-holders in excessive supply, they will accept what are considered noncollege jobs.

According to the American Society for Training and Development it was the aging of the post-World War II "baby boom" generation, in combination with dramatic increases in the number of women who entered the paid labor force, that laid much of the groundwork for the persistence of today's joblessness. Although the economy churned out 20 million

additional jobs in the 1970s, it was overrun by 24 million new job applicants. Over the decade of the 1970s, the number of working women climbed by 39 percent, compared with an increase for men of just 15.7 percent. The rate of participation of women in the labor force rose from 43.4 percent in 1970 to 51 percent in 1979. It is 53.2 percent today.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES
1980 AND 1970

	1980	1970	Change 1970 to 1980 Number	Percent
Pennsylvania	11,864,751	11,800,766	63,985	0.5
Adams	68,292	56,937	11,355	19.9
Allegheny	1,450,195	1,605,133	-154,938	- 9.7
Armstrong	77,768	75,590	2,178	2.9
Beaver	204,441	208,418	- 3,977	- 1.9
Bedford	46,784	42,353	4,431	10.5
Berks	312,509	296,382	16,127	5.4
Blair	136,621	135,356	1,265	0.9
Bradford	62,919	57,962	4,957	8.6
Bucks	479,211	416,728	62,483	15.0
Butler	147,912	127,941	19,971	15.6
Cambria	183,263	186,785	- 3,522	- 1.9
Cameron	6,674	7,096	- 422	- 5.9
Carbon	53,285	50,573	2,712	5.4
Centre	112,760	99,267	13,493	13.6
Chester	316,660	277,746	38,914	14.0
Clarion	43,362	38,414	4,948	12.9
Clearfield	83,578	74,619	8,959	12.0
Clinton	38,971	37,721	1,250	3.3
Columbia	61,967	55,114	6,853	12.4
Crawford	88,869	81,342	7,527	9.3
Cumberland	179,625	158,177	21,448	13.6
Dauphin	232,317	223,713	8,604	3.8
Delaware	555,029	603,456	- 48,427	- 8.0
Elk	38,338	37,770	568	1.5
Erie	279,780	263,654	16,126	6.1
Fayette	159,417	154,667	4,750	3.1
Forest	5,072	4,926	146	3.0
Franklin	113,629	100,833	12,796	12.7
Fulton	12,842	10,776	2,066	19.2
Greene	40,476	36,090	4,386	12.2
Huntingdon	42,253	39,108	3,145	8.0
Indiana	92,281	79,451	12,830	16.1
Jefferson	48,303	43,695	4,608	10.5
Juniata	19,188	16,712	2,476	14.8
Lackawanna	227,908	234,504	- 6,596	- 2.8
Lancaster	362,346	320,079	42,267	13.2
Lawrence	107,150	107,374	- 224	- 0.2
Lebanon	108,582	99,665	8,917	8.9
Lehigh	272,349	255,304	17,045	6.7
Luzerne	343,079	341,956	1,123	0.3
Lycoming	118,416	113,296	5,120	4.5
McKean	50,635	51,915	- 1,280	- 2.5
Mercer	128,299	127,225	1,074	0.8
Mifflin	46,908	45,268	1,640	3.6
Monroe	69,409	45,422	23,897	52.8
Montgomery	643,371	624,080	19,291	3.1
Montour	16,675	16,508	167	1.0
Northampton	225,418	214,545	10,873	5.1
Northumberland	100,381	99,190	1,191	1.2
Perry	35,718	28,615	7,103	24.8
Philadelphia	1,688,210	1,949,996	-261,786	-13.4
Pike	18,271	11,818	6,453	54.6
Potter	17,726	16,395	1,331	8.1
Schuylkill	160,630	160,089	541	0.3
Snyder	33,584	29,269	4,315	14.7
Somerset	81,243	76,037	5,206	6.8
Sullivan	6,349	5,961	388	6.5
Susquehanna	37,876	34,344	3,532	10.3
Tioga	40,973	39,691	1,282	3.2
Union	32,870	28,603	4,267	14.9
Venango	64,444	62,353	2,091	3.4
Warren	47,449	47,682	- 233	- 0.5
Washington	217,074	210,876	6,198	2.9
Wayne	35,237	29,581	5,656	19.1
Westmoreland	392,184	376,935	15,249	4.0
Wyoming	26,433	19,082	7,351	38.5
York	312,963	272,603	40,360	14.8

Table 2

COMPARISON OF POPULATION TOTALS

1980 and 1984 [1/]

PENNSYLVANIA/SMSA's

AREA	Population 1984 [1/]	Percent of State Total	Change from 1980	
			Net	Percent
PENNSYLVANIA	11,900,000	100.00	+35,249	+0.30
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton SMSA (Pa. Portion)	564,200	4.74	+13,148	+2.39
Altoona SMSA	135,000	1.13	- 1,621	-1.19
Erie SMSA	289,420	2.43	+ 9,640	+3.45
Harrisburg SMSA	462,300	3.88	+14,640	+3.27
Johnstown SMSA	260,000	2.18	- 4,506	-1.70
Lancaster SMSA	376,350	3.16	+14,004	+3.86
Northeast PA SMSA	648,260	5.45	+ 7,864	+1.23
Philadelphia SMSA (Pa. Portion)	3,652,800	30.70	-29,681	-0.81
Pittsburgh SMSA	2,215,000	18.61	-48,894	-2.16
Reading SMSA	317,500	2.67	+ 4,991	+1.60
Sharon SMSA	128,330	1.08	+ 31	+0.02
State College SMSA	115,000	0.97	+ 2,240	+1.99
Williamsport SMSA	120,000	1.01	+ 1,584	+1.34
York SMSA	403,000	3.39	+21,745	+5.70

PENNSYLVANIA

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

1980 and 1984 [1/]

AGE GROUP	Population		Change from 1980	
	1980	1984 [1/]	Net	Percent
0 - 4	747,512	764,744	+ 17,232	+ 2.31
5 - 9	805,209	758,807	- 46,402	- 5.76
10 - 14	931,958	835,584	- 96,374	-10.34
15 - 19	1,080,688	958,897	-121,791	-11.27
20 - 24	1,059,891	971,692	- 88,199	- 8.32
25 - 29	945,119	1,018,094	+ 72,975	+ 7.72
30 - 34	847,908	917,649	+ 69,741	+ 8.23
35 - 44	1,274,164	1,472,696	+198,532	+15.58
45 - 54	1,296,106	1,191,070	-105,036	- 8.10
55 - 59	712,125	667,200	- 44,925	- 6.31
60 - 64	633,027	651,739	+ 18,712	+ 2.96
65 - 74	944,133	1,045,989	+101,856	+10.79
75 and over	586,911	645,839	+ 58,928	+10.04
TOTAL	11,864,751	11,900,000	+ 35,249	+ 0.30

[1/] Projected

TABLE 3

PENNSYLVANIA

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

1980 Census

SEX/ETHNIC CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER			VERTICAL PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			HORIZONTAL PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		
	Total	Under 16 Years	16 Years and Over	Total	Under 16 Years	16 Years and Over	Total	Under 16 Years	16 Years and Over
Total	11,864,751	2,694,689	9,170,062	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	22.71%	77.29%
Male	5,683,003	1,378,467	4,304,536	47.90	51.15	46.94	100.00	24.26	75.74
Female	6,181,748	1,316,222	4,865,526	52.10	48.85	53.06	100.00	21.29	78.71
White	10,653,153	2,341,578	8,311,575	89.79	86.90	90.64	100.00	21.98	78.02
Male	5,117,282	1,200,192	3,917,090	43.13	44.54	42.72	100.00	23.45	76.55
Female	5,535,871	1,141,386	4,394,485	46.66	42.36	47.92	100.00	20.62	79.38
Black	1,046,824	294,191	752,633	8.82	10.92	8.21	100.00	28.10	71.90
Male	483,866	148,259	335,607	4.08	5.50	3.66	100.00	30.64	69.36
Female	562,958	145,932	417,026	4.74	5.42	4.55	100.00	25.92	74.08
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleutian	9,466	2,560	6,906	0.08	0.10	0.08	100.00	27.04	72.96
Male	4,686	1,326	3,360	0.04	0.05	0.04	100.00	28.30	71.70
Female	4,780	1,234	3,546	0.04	0.05	0.04	100.00	25.82	74.20
Asian and Pacific Islander	64,385	19,579	44,806	0.54	0.73	0.49	100.00	30.41	69.59
Male	31,184	9,977	21,207	0.26	0.37	0.23	100.00	31.99	68.01
Female	33,201	9,602	23,599	0.38	0.36	0.26	100.00	28.92	71.08
Other Races	90,923	36,781	54,142	0.77	1.36	0.59	100.00	40.45	59.55
Male	45,985	18,713	27,272	0.39	0.69	0.30	100.00	40.69	59.31
Female	44,938	18,068	26,870	0.38	0.67	0.29	100.00	40.21	59.79
Hispanic	153,965	56,288	97,677	1.30	2.09	1.06	100.00	36.56	63.44
Male	76,532	28,623	47,909	0.65	1.06	0.52	100.00	37.40	62.60
Female	77,433	27,665	49,768	0.65	1.03	0.54	100.00	35.73	64.27
Minority 1/	1,365,563	409,399	956,164	11.51	15.19	10.43	100.00	29.98	70.02
Male	642,253	206,898	435,355	5.41	7.68	4.75	100.00	32.21	67.79
Female	723,310	202,501	520,809	6.10	7.51	5.68	100.00	28.00	72.00

1/ Sum of Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleutian; Asian and Pacific Islander; Other Races; and Hispanic. Some duplication is possible since Hispanic may include nonwhite races.

TABLE 4

PENNSYLVANIA/UNITED STATES

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PROFILE

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF 1982 ANNUAL AVERAGES)

WHO THEY ARE

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

	Pennsylvania	United States	Pa./U.S.[1/] Comparison
Total	100.0%	100.0%	1.00
Male	57.5	56.7	1.01
Female	42.5	43.3	0.98
16-19 yrs., both sexes	7.5	7.7	0.97
20-24 yrs., both sexes	14.1	14.6	0.97
25-44 yrs., both sexes	47.1	48.7	0.97
45 yrs. & over, both sexes	31.3	29.0	1.08
White	91.7	87.2	1.05
Male	53.3	50.0	1.07
Female	38.4	37.2	1.03
Nonwhite	8.3	12.8	0.65
Male	4.2	6.7	0.63
Female	4.1	6.1	0.67
Hispanic	0.8	5.4	0.15
Male	0.5	3.3	0.15
Female	0.3	2.1	0.14
At Work	89.1	90.3	0.99
Unemployed	10.9	9.7	1.12

WHERE THEY WORK

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

	Pennsylvania	United States	Pa./U.S.[1/] Comparison
Total Nonagr. Wage & Salary	100.0%	100.0%	1.00
Manufacturing	25.6	21.0	1.22
Durable goods	15.0	12.4	1.21
Primary metal industries	3.1	1.0	3.10
Machinery, excl. electrical	2.8	2.6	1.08
Other durable goods	9.1	8.8	1.03
Nondurable goods	10.6	8.6	1.23
Apparel & other textile prods.	2.5	1.3	1.92
Food & kindred products	2.0	1.8	1.11
Other nondurable goods	6.1	5.5	1.11
Nonmanufacturing	74.4	79.0	0.94
Mining	1.0	1.3	0.77
Contract construction	3.7	4.4	0.84
Transportation & public utilities	5.4	5.6	0.96
Wholesale trade	5.3	5.9	0.90
Retail trade	16.0	17.0	0.94
Finance, insurance, & real estate	5.2	6.0	0.87
Services & miscellaneous	22.9	21.2	1.08
Government	14.9	17.6	0.85
Federal government	2.9	3.0	0.97
State & local government	12.0	14.6	0.82

(continued on next page)

TABLE 4

PENNSYLVANIA/UNITED STATES
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PROFILE
(CONTINUED)
WHAT THEY DO

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

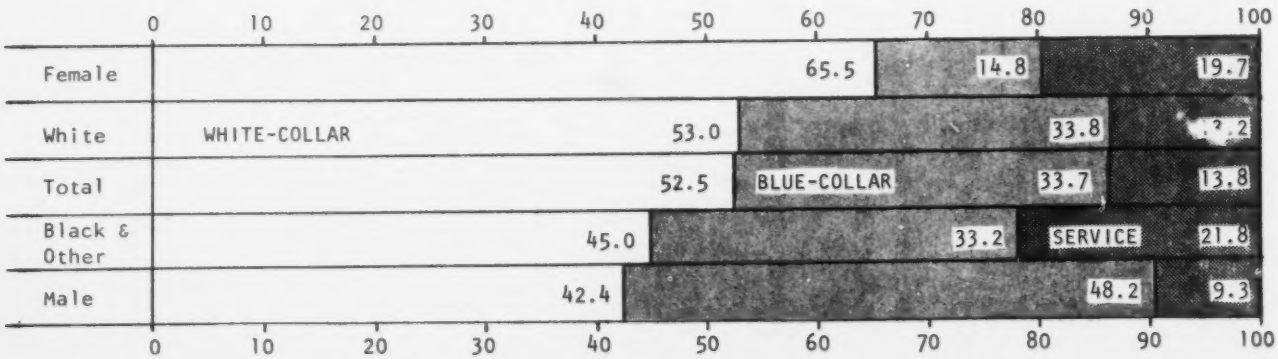
Percent Distribution of 1982 Annual Averages

	Pennsylvania	United States	Pa./U.S.[1/] Comparison
Total	100.0%	100.0%	1.00
Professional, technical, & kindred workers	16.0	17.0	0.94
Engineers, technical	1.2	1.6	0.75
Technicians, except health	1.6	1.3	1.23
Medical workers & health technicians	3.2	3.3	0.97
Teachers	4.2	3.9	1.08
Writers, artists, & entertainers	0.6	1.4	0.43
Other professional, tech., & kindred wkrs.	5.2	5.5	0.95
Managers, officials, & proprietors	9.3	11.6	0.80
Sales workers	5.9	6.6	0.89
Clerical workers	18.7	18.5	1.01
Stenographers, typists, secretaries	4.2	4.9	0.86
Other clerical workers	14.5	13.6	1.07
Crafts & kindred workers	13.3	12.3	1.08
Construction craft workers	2.9	3.0	0.97
Mechanics, repairers, & installers	2.7	3.9	0.69
Other crafts & kindred workers	7.7	5.4	1.43
Operatives	16.0	12.9	1.24
Operatives, except transport	12.1	9.5	1.27
Transport operatives	3.9	3.4	1.15
Service workers	13.9	13.8	1.01
Cleaning service workers	3.1	2.5	1.24
Food service workers	6.1	4.8	1.27
Health service workers	1.1	2.0	0.55
Other service workers	3.6	4.5	0.80
Laborers, except farm	5.6	4.5	1.24
Farmers & farmworkers	1.3	2.7	0.48

1/ The ratio of Pa. to United States. Ratios above 1.00 indicate more concentration locally than nationally.

PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYMENT

Percent Distribution of 1982 Annual Averages



NOTE: Farmworkers are included in Blue-collar

Table 5

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY, AND VETERAN STATUS

Annual Average 1982

Sex, Age, Minority and Veteran Status	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Percent Distribution Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Both Sexes							
1. Total	5,482,000	4,883,000	599,000	100.00	100.00	100.00	10.9%
2. White	5,027,000	4,528,000	499,000	91.70	92.73	83.31	9.9
3. Black	423,000	326,000	97,000	7.72	6.68	16.19	22.8
4. Other Races	32,000	29,000	3,000	0.58	0.59	0.50	10.4
5. Hispanic 1/	41,000	34,000	7,000	0.75	0.70	1.17	17.7
6. Minority Group 2/	496,000	389,000	107,000	9.05	7.97	17.86	21.6
7. Vietnam-Era Veteran 3/	376,000	337,000	39,000	6.86	6.90	6.51	10.3
Age							
8. 16 to 19 years	413,000	317,000	96,000	7.53	6.49	16.03	23.3
9. 20 to 21 years	289,000	236,000	53,000	5.27	4.83	8.85	18.3
Female							
10. Total	2,331,000	2,119,000	211,000	100.00	100.00	100.00	9.1
11. Percent of Both Sexes	42.52	43.40	35.23	---	---	---	---
12. White	2,105,000	1,934,000	171,000	90.30	91.27	81.04	8.1
13. Black	210,000	170,000	40,000	9.01	8.02	18.96	19.1
14. Other Races	16,000	15,000	1,000	0.69	0.71	0.47	8.9
15. Hispanic 1/	16,000	12,000	4,000	0.69	0.57	1.90	23.5
16. Minority Group 2/	242,000	197,000	45,000	10.38	9.30	21.33	18.6

Footnotes:

1/ Hispanic persons are of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin.

2/ Sum of black, other races, and Hispanic.

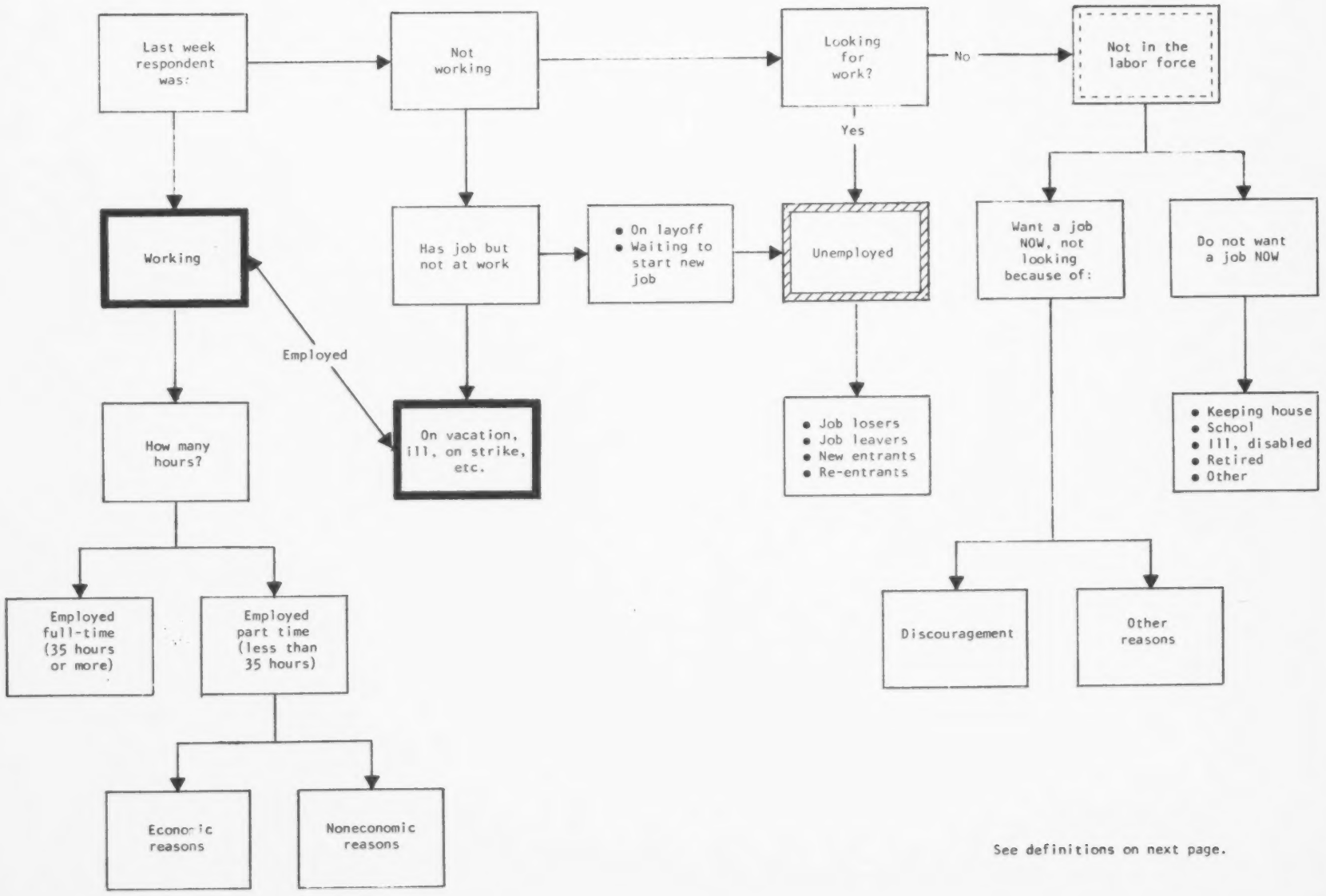
3/ Data limited to veterans ages 25 to 39 years. Vietnam-Era veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975.

All data on 1982 benchmarks.

Items may not add to totals due to rounding.

CHART 1

STATUS OF THE LABOR FORCE



See definitions on next page.

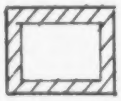
CHART 1

STATUS OF THE LABOR FORCE

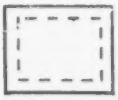
DEFINITIONS

Employed - Employed persons comprise (a) all of those who during the survey week (the week including the 12th of the month) did any work at all as paid employees or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family-operated enterprise: (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent for personal or noneconomic reasons.

Unemployed - Unemployed persons comprise all those who did not work during the survey, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.



Not in the Labor Force - Not in the labor force includes all civilians 16 years and over who are neither employed nor unemployed.



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 6

Pennsylvania Labor Force Participation Rates 1/

By Sex, Age, and Race: 1972 through 1982

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total	57.6	58.5	58.5	58.4	58.2	58.6	59.3	59.5	60.1	60.2	60.0
Males, 16+ years			76.9	76.2	75.3	75.6	75.7	74.7	75.2	74.7	73.4
Females, 16+ yrs.			42.2	42.5	43.1	43.7	45.0	46.0	46.7	47.5	48.1
Males, 20+ years				78.6	77.8	77.9	77.8	77.1	77.2	76.5	75.5
Females, 20+ yrs.				41.8	42.3	43.0	44.3	45.5	45.9	47.2	48.0
Both Sexes, 16-19				52.9	52.8	53.6	54.4	52.9	55.4	54.6	51.6
White	57.7	58.6	58.9	60.0	58.8	59.1	59.7	59.8	60.2	60.8	60.6
Males, 16+ years			77.6	77.0	76.2	76.5	76.4	75.3	75.7	75.6	74.4
Females, 16+ yrs.			42.0	42.7	43.4	43.7	45.0	45.7	46.5	47.7	48.3
Males, 20+ years	80.7	80.5	79.9	79.2	78.5	78.5	78.3	77.4	77.5	77.2	76.0
Females, 20+ yrs.	38.7	40.2	41.2	41.8	42.3	42.9	44.1	45.0	45.5	47.2	48.0
Both sexes, 16-19	51.6	53.6	53.3	54.9	54.5	55.2	56.3	55.4	57.5	57.0	54.6
Black & other races	56.6	57.6	54.8	51.4	51.0	53.3	55.1	57.0	57.8	53.6	53.8
Males, 16+ years			68.0	65.3	64.0	65.3	67.2	68.0	70.0	65.1	63.1
Females, 16+ yrs.			44.6	40.3	40.4	44.0	45.6	48.6	47.8	44.7	46.9
Males, 20+ years	76.2	77.1	72.5	70.0	67.8	69.8	71.5	73.9	73.5	68.5	69.2
Females, 20+ yrs.	46.8	47.9	46.0	41.7	41.9	44.5	47.3	50.8	49.7	46.3	47.9

1/ Percent of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in the civilian labor force.

SOURCE: 1972 through 1981 data from U.S. Department of Labor, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.

1982 data development primarily from the Current Population Survey conducted by U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 7A

PENNSYLVANIA

OCCUPATIONS OF THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND MINORITY: 1980 CENSUS

(Horizontal Percent Distribution)

OCCUPATION GROUPING	BOTH SEXES						FEMALE					
	TOTAL	WHITE, NOT HISPANIC	BLACK, NOT HISPANIC	HISPANIC	OTHER RACES	MINORITY	TOTAL	WHITE, NOT HISPANIC	BLACK, NOT HISPANIC	HISPANIC	OTHER RACES	MINORITY
Total, All Occupations	100.00	91.15	7.24	0.96	0.65	8.85	41.29	37.09	3.56	0.36	0.28	4.20
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial	100.00	94.60	4.24	0.55	0.61	5.40	26.93	24.69	1.90	0.17	0.18	2.24
Professional Specialty	100.00	92.20	5.36	0.85	1.60	7.80	48.67	44.40	3.34	0.38	0.54	4.26
Engineers	100.00	94.30	2.04	0.65	3.00	5.70	3.49	3.27	0.13	0.02	0.07	0.22
Medical and Health Workers	100.00	92.70	3.75	0.87	2.68	7.30	68.65	64.09	2.92	0.42	1.22	4.56
Teachers, Post-Secondary	100.00	92.07	3.24	1.40	3.29	7.93	33.40	30.62	1.43	0.53	0.83	2.79
Teachers, Other	100.00	92.18	6.72	0.68	0.42	7.82	65.44	59.65	5.08	0.45	0.26	5.79
Other Professional Specialty	100.00	91.08	6.85	0.97	1.11	8.92	36.29	31.99	3.48	0.38	0.43	4.30
Technicians and Related Support	100.00	90.87	7.12	0.76	1.25	9.13	43.86	38.33	4.69	0.32	0.50	5.52
Medical and Health Technicians	100.00	85.88	12.28	0.74	1.10	14.12	87.29	75.29	10.76	0.56	0.68	12.00
Other Technicians and Related Support	100.00	93.40	4.51	0.76	1.33	6.60	21.82	19.59	1.62	0.21	0.41	2.24
Sales Occupations	100.00	94.83	4.09	0.61	0.47	5.17	49.45	46.42	2.47	0.31	0.26	3.03
Retail Sales Occupations	100.00	94.73	4.29	0.60	0.38	5.27	61.25	57.86	2.76	0.37	0.26	3.38
Other Sales Occupations	100.00	94.88	3.99	0.62	0.51	5.12	43.17	40.32	2.32	0.27	0.26	2.84
Administrative Support, incl. Clerical	100.00	90.14	8.74	0.73	0.39	9.86	75.40	68.11	6.47	0.55	0.28	7.29
Secretaries, Stenographers, Typists	100.00	92.56	6.46	0.72	0.26	7.44	98.53	91.31	6.26	0.71	0.25	7.22
Other Administrative Support, incl. Clerical	100.00	89.12	9.70	0.74	0.44	10.88	65.69	58.37	6.56	0.48	0.29	7.33
Private Household Occupations	100.00	70.13	27.91	1.30	0.66	29.87	95.80	67.03	26.83	1.30	0.63	28.76
Service Occupations	100.00	85.32	12.83	1.13	0.72	14.68	57.11	49.51	6.76	0.48	0.36	7.60
Protective Service	100.00	85.92	12.75	0.92	0.40	14.08	12.75	10.77	1.84	0.11	0.04	1.99
Food Service	100.00	90.47	7.51	1.01	1.01	9.53	67.82	63.08	3.89	0.36	0.48	4.74
Health Service	100.00	79.49	18.79	1.00	0.72	20.51	87.01	69.61	16.00	0.80	0.59	17.40
Cleaning Service	100.00	80.33	17.63	1.48	0.56	19.67	35.08	27.60	6.76	0.50	0.22	7.48
Other Service	100.00	84.64	13.75	1.17	0.43	15.36	73.97	62.83	10.01	0.83	0.31	11.14
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	100.00	95.84	1.72	2.26	0.18	4.16	16.94	16.65	0.14	0.09	0.06	0.29
Precision Production, Craft and Repair	100.00	94.24	4.64	0.76	0.35	5.76	6.49	5.76	0.59	0.08	0.06	0.73
Mechanics and Repairers	100.00	95.05	3.91	0.68	0.36	4.95	2.11	1.85	0.24	0.01	0.01	0.26
Construction Trades	100.00	94.50	4.66	0.64	0.20	5.50	1.25	1.07	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.17
Machinists and Patternmakers	100.00	94.56	4.17	0.82	0.44	5.44	3.05	2.53	0.36	0.11	0.04	0.51
Other Precision Production	100.00	93.08	5.48	0.95	0.49	6.92	17.42	15.58	1.46	0.22	0.17	1.85
Machine Operators, Assemblers and Inspectors	100.00	89.93	7.62	1.68	0.77	10.07	39.77	35.31	3.40	0.66	0.41	4.46
Machine Operators, Durable Goods	100.00	91.48	6.53	1.47	0.52	8.52	17.97	16.01	1.58	0.22	0.16	1.95
Machine Operators, Nondurable Goods	100.00	88.77	7.86	2.17	1.20	11.23	68.10	60.76	5.16	1.34	0.85	7.34
Other Mach. Oper. Assemb. and Insp.	100.00	89.91	8.07	1.43	0.59	10.09	30.94	27.21	3.11	0.39	0.22	3.73
Transportation and Material Handling	100.00	91.68	7.37	0.73	0.22	8.32	6.85	6.36	0.40	0.06	0.03	0.49
Handlers, Equip. Cleaners, Helpers & Laborers	100.00	88.78	9.39	1.42	0.41	11.22	21.18	18.86	1.89	0.29	0.14	2.32
Laborers, exc. Construction, Mfg.	100.00	90.66	7.15	1.84	0.34	9.34	19.09	17.21	1.47	0.32	0.10	1.88
Laborers, exc. Construction, Non-Mfg.	100.00	86.12	11.64	1.91	0.33	13.88	12.79	11.16	1.36	0.21	0.06	1.63
Other Hndlrs, Eq. Clnrs, Hlprs, & Labrs.	100.00	88.72	9.64	1.20	0.44	11.28	23.40	20.81	2.12	0.30	0.17	2.59

NOTES: Hispanic persons are of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin. Minority is the sum of Black not Hispanic, Hispanic, and Other Races.

Table 7B

PENNSYLVANIA

OCCUPATIONS OF THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND MINORITY: 1980 CENSUS

(Vertical Percent Distribution)

OCCUPATION GROUPING	BOTH SEXES						FEMALE					
	TOTAL	WHITE, NOT HISPANIC	BLACK, NOT HISPANIC	HISPANIC	OTHER RACES	MINORITY	TOTAL	WHITE, NOT HISPANIC	BLACK, NOT HISPANIC	HISPANIC	OTHER RACES	MINORITY
Total, All Occupations	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial	8.52	8.85	4.98	4.91	8.02	5.20	5.56	5.67	4.54	4.03	5.37	4.55
Professional Specialty	11.42	11.55	8.45	10.09	28.00	10.06	13.46	13.67	10.73	11.87	22.30	11.59
Engineers	1.29	1.34	0.36	0.88	5.96	0.83	0.11	0.11	0.05	0.09	0.31	0.07
Medical and Health Workers	2.67	2.72	1.38	2.44	10.99	2.20	4.44	4.61	2.19	3.10	11.69	2.90
Teachers, Post-Secondary	0.58	0.59	0.26	0.85	2.93	0.52	0.47	0.48	0.23	0.85	1.72	0.38
Teachers, Other	3.40	3.43	3.15	2.40	2.19	3.00	5.38	5.46	4.85	4.17	3.17	4.68
Other Professional Specialty	3.48	3.48	3.29	3.52	5.93	3.51	3.06	3.00	3.41	3.67	5.41	3.56
Technicians and Related Support	2.89	2.88	2.84	2.29	5.56	2.98	3.07	2.99	3.82	2.57	5.24	3.80
Medical and Health Technicians	0.97	0.92	1.65	0.75	1.65	1.55	2.06	1.98	2.94	1.48	2.39	2.78
Other Technicians and Related Support	1.92	1.97	1.19	1.53	3.91	1.43	1.01	1.01	0.87	1.09	2.84	1.02
Sales Occupations	9.15	9.52	5.17	5.85	6.57	5.34	10.96	11.45	6.35	7.66	8.44	6.60
Retail Sales Occupations	3.18	3.30	1.88	2.01	1.85	1.89	4.71	4.96	2.46	3.23	2.95	2.56
Other Sales Occupations	5.97	6.21	3.29	3.84	4.71	3.45	6.24	6.49	3.89	4.44	5.49	4.04
Administrative Support, incl. Clerical	16.67	16.48	20.11	12.80	9.94	18.57	30.43	30.60	30.30	25.06	16.63	28.94
Secretaries, Stenographers, Typists	4.93	5.00	4.39	3.72	1.98	4.14	11.75	12.13	8.66	9.60	4.51	8.47
Other Administrative Support, incl. Clerical	11.74	11.48	15.72	9.07	7.97	14.43	18.68	18.47	21.64	15.46	12.12	20.47
Private Household Occupations	0.41	0.32	1.59	0.56	0.42	1.39	0.96	0.75	3.12	1.48	0.94	2.83
Service Occupations	12.33	11.54	21.83	14.51	13.72	20.44	17.05	16.45	23.41	16.30	16.05	22.31
Protective Service	1.47	1.39	2.59	1.41	0.91	2.34	0.45	0.43	0.76	0.45	0.20	0.69
Food Service	4.80	4.76	4.97	5.05	7.46	5.16	7.88	8.16	5.25	4.80	8.24	5.41
Health Service	1.76	1.54	4.57	1.84	1.96	4.08	3.71	3.31	7.93	3.89	3.75	7.30
Cleaning Service	2.86	2.52	6.97	4.44	2.44	6.36	2.43	2.13	5.44	3.91	2.27	5.10
Other Service	1.44	1.33	2.73	1.76	0.96	2.49	2.57	2.43	4.04	3.25	1.59	3.81
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	1.63	1.71	0.39	3.85	0.44	0.77	0.67	0.73	0.06	0.39	0.37	0.11
Precision Production, Craft and Repair	13.52	13.98	8.67	10.74	7.36	8.80	2.13	2.10	2.23	2.98	3.06	2.35
Mechanics and Repairers	4.02	4.20	2.17	2.87	2.22	2.25	0.21	0.20	0.27	0.12	0.17	0.25
Construction Trades	4.29	4.44	2.76	2.87	1.32	2.67	0.13	0.12	0.18	0.10	0.16	0.18
Machinists and Patternmakers	1.17	1.22	0.68	1.01	0.79	0.72	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.35	0.19	0.14
Other Precision Production	4.04	4.13	3.06	4.00	3.04	3.16	1.71	1.70	1.66	2.41	2.54	1.78
Machine Operators, Assemblers and Inspectors	12.21	12.05	12.85	21.45	14.48	13.90	11.76	11.62	11.65	21.99	18.00	12.97
Machine Operators, Durable Goods	3.01	3.02	2.72	4.63	2.40	2.90	1.31	1.30	1.33	1.84	1.69	1.40
Machine Operators, Nondurable Goods	3.95	3.85	4.29	8.97	7.31	5.02	6.52	6.48	5.73	14.48	12.10	6.91
Other Mach. Oper. Assemb. and Insp.	5.25	5.17	5.84	7.85	4.77	5.98	3.93	3.85	4.59	5.67	4.21	4.66
Transportation and Material Handling	5.22	5.25	5.31	3.98	1.73	4.90	0.87	0.90	0.59	0.86	0.53	0.61
Handlers, Equip. Cleaners, Helpers & Laborers	6.73	5.87	7.81	8.97	3.76	7.64	3.09	3.06	3.20	4.81	3.07	3.33
Laborers, exc. Construction, Mfg.	1.23	1.22	1.21	2.36	0.65	1.29	0.57	0.57	0.51	1.06	0.43	0.55
Laborers, exc. Construction, Non-Mfg.	0.76	0.72	1.22	1.52	0.39	1.19	0.24	0.23	0.29	0.44	0.16	0.29
Other Hndlrs, Eq. Clnrs, Hlprs, & Labrs.	4.04	3.93	5.36	5.09	2.72	5.15	2.29	2.27	2.41	3.30	2.48	2.49

NOTES: Hispanic persons are of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin. Minority is the sum of Black not Hispanic, Hispanic, and Other Races.

Table 8
PENNSYLVANIA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA FOR WHITE AND NONWHITE PERSONS
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1982

COUNTY	WHITE				NONWHITE			
	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEM-PLOYMENT	RATE	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM PLOYMENT	RATE
Adams	32100	28750	3350	10.4	400	200	200	47.3
Allegheny	594900	543900	51000	8.6	60350	38800	21550	35.7
Armstrong	31050	25950	5100	16.4	350	200	200	57.4
Beaver	94200	79600	14600	15.5	5150	2600	2550	49.5
Bedford	19650	16300	3300	16.9	100	50	1/	22.5
Berks	152900	139100	13800	9.0	5450	3350	2100	38.5
Blair	56100	48900	7200	12.8	450	200	200	47.5
Bradford	26550	23100	3500	13.1	100	100	1/	3.8
Bucks	221200	201100	20100	9.1	7050	4800	2250	31.9
Butler	63550	53450	10100	15.9	500	350	150	30.6
Cambria	72350	60550	11800	16.3	1350	750	650	46.7
Cameron	2450	1800	700	27.6	1/	1/	1/	2/
Carbon	26550	23300	3250	12.2	100	50	50	39.0
Centre	49500	44750	4750	9.6	950	900	50	5.2
Chester	136850	127250	9600	7.0	11650	8800	2850	24.3
Clarion	17900	15500	2400	13.5	150	100	50	17.8
Clearfield	40350	34600	5750	14.2	250	200	50	13.1
Clinton	15550	12750	2800	18.0	100	100	1/	16.4
Columbia	27850	24100	3750	13.4	150	50	50	43.3
Crawford	37000	32000	5000	13.5	500	250	250	49.4
Cumberland	92350	86550	5800	6.3	1600	1200	400	26.1
Dauphin	107000	102050	4950	4.6	15450	12150	3350	21.5
Delaware	237000	222350	14650	6.2	22650	16150	6500	28.7
Elk	17150	14950	2200	13.0	1/	1/	1/	2/
Erie	121100	108350	12800	10.5	4950	2500	2450	49.3
Fayette	58050	47200	10850	18.7	1950	900	1050	53.1
Forest	2150	1850	300	14.8	1/	1/	1/	2/
Franklin	51800	45900	5900	11.4	1200	800	350	30.8
Fulton	6700	5250	1400	21.2	50	1/	1/	2/
Greene	13850	11950	1900	13.7	150	100	1/	15.6
Huntingdon	17500	14650	2850	16.3	250	150	100	42.0
Indiana	43000	38100	4900	11.4	500	350	100	23.2
Jefferson	21300	18550	2750	13.0	50	50	1/	2/
Juniata	8000	6900	1100	13.6	1/	1/	1/	2/
Lackawanna	101100	90400	10700	10.6	700	500	200	29.3
Lancaster	178400	167000	11400	6.4	5650	3500	2150	38.2
Lawrence	42850	36250	6600	15.4	1150	650	500	44.8
Lebanon	48400	43400	5000	10.3	500	300	200	42.0
Lehigh	130950	117650	13350	10.2	3150	1800	1350	42.8
Luzerne	154450	136150	18300	11.9	1000	700	250	27.4
Lycoming	51600	45450	6150	11.9	800	450	350	42.7
McKean	22900	20650	2200	9.7	100	100	1/	18.3
Mercer	53050	45150	7900	14.9	2100	1050	1050	51.0
Mifflin	19750	16800	2900	14.8	100	50	1/	27.8
Monroe	30500	27350	3200	10.4	550	350	200	36.3
Montgomery	283800	265300	18500	6.5	16250	11250	4950	30.6
Montour	7350	6650	700	9.7	50	50	1/	2/
Northampton	109000	97200	11800	10.8	2800	1650	1100	40.3
Northumberland	45800	40000	5800	12.7	150	100	50	27.6
Perry	19050	17550	1550	8.0	50	1/	1/	2/
Philadelphia	471000	421000	50000	10.6	233000	185000	48000	20.6 3/
Pike	8250	7600	650	7.9	50	50	1/	15.4
Potter	7200	6350	850	11.7	50	50	1/	16.4
Schuylkill	66800	58400	8450	12.6	300	200	100	34.2
Snyder	14950	13350	1550	10.5	50	50	1/	16.0
Somerset	32550	27100	5500	16.8	100	50	1/	22.0
Sullivan	2350	2050	300	13.0	1/	1/	1/	2/
Susquehanna	18300	16650	1650	9.1	100	50	1/	14.6
Tioga	17300	15100	2150	12.5	100	100	1/	16.7
Union	14750	13000	1750	11.8	150	100	50	18.9
Venango	27300	23300	4000	14.6	200	100	100	45.7
Warren	21100	19050	2000	9.5	50	50	1/	14.8
Washington	97150	85300	11850	12.2	3100	1950	1150	37.7
Wayne	16150	14700	1450	8.9	50	50	1/	2/
Westmoreland	179600	155750	23850	13.3	3300	1900	1400	42.0
Wyoming	9900	8700	1200	12.1	50	50	1/	11.4
York	144700	130050	14650	10.1	4350	2700	1650	38.3
PENNSYLVANIA	5026300	4527600	498700	9.9	454900	355000	99900	22.0
UNITED STATES	96143000	87902000	8241000	8.6	14062000	11624000	2438000	17.3

See footnotes on next page.

Table 8

FOOTNOTES

PENNSYLVANIA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA FOR WHITE AND NONWHITE PERSONS
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1982

1/ Less than 25

2/ Accurate unemployment rate is not available.

3/ Philadelphia County data are obtained directly from the Current Population Survey. The use of this data means that the sum of all the counties may not add to the state totals for White and Nonwhite.

Data rounded to the nearest 50.

Rate computed using unrounded data.

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

Table 9
PENNSYLVANIA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA
BY SEX, BY COUNTY: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1982

(Pennsylvania and United States included for comparison)

COUNTY	MALE				FEMALE			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Adams	18.3	16.4	2.0	10.7%	14.2	12.6	1.6	11.2%
Allegheny	376.2	323.7	52.5	14.0	279.0	259.0	20.0	7.2
Armstrong	19.9	16.5	3.4	17.1	11.5	9.7	1.9	16.3
Beaver	61.4	47.9	13.5	22.0	37.9	34.3	3.7	9.6
Bedford	12.3	10.3	2.0	16.1	7.5	6.1	1.4	18.4
Berks	89.5	80.9	8.6	9.6	68.8	61.6	7.2	10.5
Blair	32.8	28.8	4.0	12.2	23.7	20.3	3.4	14.3
Bradford	15.9	13.9	2.0	12.3	10.8	9.3	1.5	14.2
Bucks	133.7	119.5	14.2	10.6	94.6	86.5	8.1	8.6
Butler	38.9	32.4	6.5	16.8	25.1	21.4	3.7	14.7
Cambria	45.2	35.7	9.5	21.1	28.5	25.6	2.9	10.2
Cameron	1.4	1.1	0.3	24.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	31.1
Carbon	15.5	13.3	2.2	14.2	11.1	10.0	1.1	9.7
Centre	28.3	25.6	2.7	9.4	22.1	20.0	2.1	9.7
Chester	85.8	78.2	7.6	8.8	62.7	57.8	4.8	7.7
Clarion	11.3	9.8	1.4	12.8	6.8	5.8	1.0	14.7
Clearfield	24.6	21.3	3.3	13.6	16.0	13.5	2.4	15.2
Clinton	9.1	7.4	1.7	18.6	6.5	5.4	1.1	17.1
Columbia	15.7	13.6	2.1	13.4	12.2	10.6	1.7	13.7
Crawford	22.2	18.8	3.5	15.6	15.3	13.5	1.8	11.8
Cumberland	52.3	48.5	3.9	7.4	41.6	39.3	2.3	5.6
Dauphin	66.5	61.2	5.3	8.0	56.0	53.0	3.0	5.3
Delaware	146.9	133.7	13.2	9.0	112.7	104.8	7.9	7.0
Elk	10.2	9.0	1.2	11.8	7.0	5.9	1.0	14.7
Erie	72.6	64.1	8.6	11.8	53.4	46.8	6.7	12.5
Fayette	38.6	30.8	7.8	20.2	21.4	17.3	4.1	19.2
Forest	1.3	1.1	0.2	17.5	0.9	0.8	0.1	11.0
Franklin	30.4	26.7	3.7	12.3	22.6	20.1	2.5	11.2
Fulton	4.1	3.2	0.9	21.1	2.6	2.1	0.6	21.9
Greene	9.0	7.8	1.2	13.6	4.9	4.2	0.7	14.1
Huntingdon	10.4	8.7	1.7	16.2	7.3	6.1	1.3	17.5
Indiana	26.8	24.0	2.7	10.1	16.7	14.4	2.3	13.7
Jefferson	13.1	11.6	1.5	11.7	8.3	7.0	1.2	15.0
Juniata	4.9	4.1	0.8	16.5	3.1	2.8	0.3	9.1
Lackawanna	57.4	50.8	6.6	11.5	44.4	40.1	4.3	9.8
Lancaster	105.4	98.1	7.3	6.9	78.6	72.3	6.3	8.0
Lawrence	27.0	22.4	4.6	17.0	16.9	14.4	2.5	14.8
Lebanon	27.6	24.5	3.0	10.9	21.4	19.1	2.2	10.4
Lehigh	75.8	66.2	9.6	12.7	58.3	53.2	5.1	8.7
Luzerne	87.4	76.2	11.3	12.9	68.0	60.7	7.3	10.7
Lycoming	29.8	26.2	3.7	12.3	22.6	19.7	2.8	12.6
McKean	13.4	12.1	1.2	9.3	9.6	8.6	1.0	10.4
Mercer	33.6	27.8	5.7	17.1	21.6	18.4	3.2	15.0
Mifflin	11.7	9.7	1.9	16.6	8.1	7.1	1.0	12.4
Monroe	17.7	15.6	2.1	11.9	13.4	12.1	1.3	9.4
Montgomery	168.8	154.7	14.1	8.4	131.2	121.9	9.3	7.1
Montour	4.2	3.7	0.5	10.9	3.2	2.9	0.3	8.1
Northampton	64.8	56.1	8.6	13.3	47.0	42.7	4.3	9.1
Northumberland	26.6	22.9	3.7	14.1	19.3	17.2	2.1	10.9
Perry	11.5	10.4	1.0	9.1	7.6	7.1	0.5	6.5
Philadelphia	380.0	319.0	61.0	16.1	324.0	287.0	37.0	11.4
Pike	4.9	4.5	0.4	8.1	3.4	3.1	0.3	7.8
Potter	4.4	3.9	0.5	10.7	2.8	2.5	0.4	13.5
Schuylkill	38.4	33.7	4.8	12.4	28.7	24.9	3.8	13.2
Snyder	8.7	7.7	1.0	11.6	6.3	5.7	0.6	9.0
Somerset	20.2	15.9	4.3	21.3	12.5	11.3	1.2	9.7
Sullivan	1.4	1.2	0.2	12.1	0.9	0.8	0.1	14.3
Susquehanna	11.1	10.2	0.9	8.1	7.3	6.6	0.8	10.6
Tioga	10.2	9.0	1.2	11.5	7.2	6.2	1.0	14.0
Union	8.5	7.4	1.1	12.9	6.4	5.8	0.7	10.5
Venango	16.5	13.5	3.1	18.6	10.9	9.9	1.0	9.1
Warren	12.3	11.3	1.0	8.5	8.8	7.8	1.0	11.0
Washington	62.1	52.2	9.8	15.8	38.2	35.0	3.2	8.3
Wayne	9.6	8.7	0.9	9.5	6.6	6.1	0.5	8.2
Westmoreland	112.5	94.0	18.5	16.4	70.4	63.6	6.8	9.6
Wyoming	6.1	5.4	0.7	11.4	3.9	3.4	0.5	13.1
York	85.7	75.3	10.3	12.1	63.4	57.4	5.9	9.4
PENNSYLVANIA	3151.0	2764.0	387.0	12.3	2331.0	2119.0	211.0	9.1
UNITED STATES	62450.0	56271.0	6179.0	9.7	47755.0	43256.0	4499.0	9.4

1/ Philadelphia County data are obtained directly from the Current Population Survey.

Data in thousands. Rate computed using unrounded data.

Table 10

PENNSYLVANIA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA FOR 16-19 AND 20-21 YEAR OLDS
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1982

COUNTY	16-19 YEAR OLDS				20-21 YEAR OLDS			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE 11

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
FOR VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS, AGE 25-39 YEARS
1982 ANNUAL AVERAGE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Rate	County	Civilian Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Rate
Adams	1825	1625	200	10.9%	Lancaster	8850	8125	750	8.4%
Allegheny	49050	45000	4050	8.3	Lawrence	2975	2575	400	13.2
Armstrong	2375	2050	325	14.1	Lebanon	3050	2700	325	10.9
Beaver	6225	5225	1000	16.0	Lehigh	8900	8050	825	9.4
Bedford	1225	1050	175	14.0	Luzerne	10650	9175	1475	13.9
Berks	8725	7975	750	8.7	Lycoming	3450	3000	450	13.2
Blair	4200	3650	525	12.7	McKean	1325	1200	150	10.8
Bradford	1700	1450	250	14.8	Mercer	4100	3475	625	15.0
Bucks	16625	15200	1425	8.6	Mifflin	1225	1025	200	15.5
Butler	3825	3275	575	14.7	Monroe	1500	1300	200	13.7
Cambria	5375	4775	600	11.0	Montgomery	20525	19075	1450	7.1
Cameron	300	250	50	19.1	Montour	425	350	50	13.8
Carbon	1625	1475	150	9.5	Northampton	6750	6325	425	6.3
Centre	3725	3450	275	7.4	Northumberland	3050	2725	325	11.0
Chester	8500	7875	625	7.4	Perry	850	800	50	7.2
Clarion	975	850	125	13.2	Philadelphia	65425	58000	7425	11.3
Clearfield	2200	1975	225	9.9	Pike	300	250	50	15.8
Clinton	1100	875	225	19.8	Potter	575	475	75	14.1
Columbia	1675	1425	225	13.9	Schuylkill	4625	4100	525	11.4
Crawford	2725	2450	275	10.4	Snyder	825	750	75	8.2
Cumberland	5725	5300	425	7.5	Somerset	2200	1975	200	9.4
Dauphin	7300	6300	1000	13.8	Sullivan	150	125	25	11.1
Delaware	21300	19725	1600	7.5	Susquehanna	1075	925	150	13.3
Elk	900	750	150	15.7	Tioga	1125	1000	150	12.4
Erie	9100	7775	1300	14.3	Union	875	775	100	11.6
Fayette	4600	4050	575	12.2	Venango	1875	1600	275	14.4
Forest	100	100	25	15.9	Warren	1325	1175	150	12.0
Franklin	2850	2575	275	9.8	Washington	6575	6000	600	9.0
Fulton	225	175	50	20.0	Wayne	800	700	125	14.8
Greene	800	750	50	6.5	Westmoreland	11875	10550	1325	11.3
Huntingdon	1025	850	175	18.1	Wyoming	750	650	100	14.1
Indiana	2200	1950	250	11.8	York	8275	7400	875	10.5
Jefferson	1375	1225	175	12.3					
Juniata	300	250	50	15.8	PENNSYLVANIA	376000	337100	38900	10.3
Lackawanna	7925	7100	800	10.2					

Data are on 1982 Benchmarks.
Data may not add to totals due to rounding.
The rate of unemployment is calculated from unround data.
SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis, Pa. Office of Employment Security.

II. Industry Development & Outlook

A. Employment Change by Industry

During the past decade, the Pennsylvania economy experienced less than its share of the national growth. While employment in the United States increased by nearly 30 percent over the 1971-1981 period, Pennsylvania's employment grew by only 10 percent.

The 1980 annual average nonagriculture wage and salary employment was 4,761,500. In 1981 it fell 20,000, and by 1982 it had fallen by an additional 175,400 to 4,566,100. Manufacturing employment, both in durable goods and nondurable goods, continued to fall from 1980 through 1982, although petroleum and leather products in the nondurable goods line had small increases between 1980 and 1981. The decline continued through 1982 where all sectors of manufacturing were well below their 1980 employment levels.

The nonmanufacturing sector increased by 5,000 jobs between 198(and 1981 led by services and miscellaneous, public utilities, wholesale trade, and finance, insurance and real estate. In 1982 the nonmanufacturing sector slipped below the 1980 level of employment by over 30,000 jobs, although public utilities, finance, insurance and real estate, and services and miscellaneous bucked the down trend and had significant increases in employment.

Between 1972 and 1982 nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 3.59 percent, moving from 4,407,700 to 4,566,100. During

this same time frame manufacturing employment declined from 1,440,000 in 1972 to 1,167,100 in 1982, a 19.18 percent drop. Meanwhile, nonmanufacturing industries increased from 2,956,000 in 1972 to 3,394,200 by 1982, the largest increase (305,800) being derived from the service sector.

It can be readily determined from the preceding figures that the state is moving from a goods producing society to a service oriented society. Despite the fact that the state is still recovering from the 1981-1982 recession it is obvious that 1984 projected manufacturing employment of 1,179,400 is down 148,000 from 1980. Primary metals in 1984 in the durable goods sector will have almost 50,000 fewer jobs than in 1980, and fabricated metal products will also have over 18,000 fewer jobs by 1984. The only sector in the durable goods line expected to grow between 1980 and 1984 is furniture and fixtures. In the nondurable goods sector projected employment for 1984 will be down by 23,200 from 1980, with paper products and printing and publishing the only two sectors expected to grow between 1980 and 1984.

After posting major increases at the beginning of 1983, new orders for steel mill products fell sharply in March. In the steel industry, price discounting is likely to continue on several products in the near term in spite of the higher lists by steel makers. The high rates of idle manufacturing capacity should keep primary metal producers in a weak financial position. Most of the major steel producers are not expected to turn a profit until 1984. After months of decline, employment in the primary metals industry increased modestly in March and has continued

to trend slowly upward. Employment, however, remains far below previous years' levels.

B. Income and Wage Characteristics and Trends

Personal income is income received from all sources by residents of the State. These sources include wages, salaries, unemployment insurance benefits, property income, dividends, royalties, and other business income. Dividing total personal income for a year by the state's total resident population for that year yields per capita personal income. Thus per capita income applies to each individual regardless of age or labor force participation.

In 1982, per capita income in the state was $10,943 which was an increase of 5.6 percent over the 1981 figure. This income represented 99.0 percent of the U.S. average of $11,056. Pennsylvania was in twentieth position among the states for 1982 per capita income, an advance from the twenty-second position in 1981.

Latest per capita personal income data available for counties are for 1981. Ten counties in all, topped by Montgomery County with $14,530, ranked above the 1981 Pennsylvania per capita personal income of $10,366. All were from metropolitan areas, while rural and mountainous counties from the southcentral and northcentral sections of the state were ranked the lowest. These include Sullivan County at $7,004, Fulton County at $7,010 and Huntingdon County $7,277.

The average annual pay in Pennsylvania for workers who were covered by unemployment insurance was $15,607 in 1981. Among SMSAs, Pittsburgh had the

highest annual average pay with $17,271, followed by Sharon with $16,413 and Philadelphia with $16,229. Beaver County ($19,713) and Greene County ($17,748) topped the county rankings within the state in average annual wages.

In the third quarter 1982, Petroleum and Coal Products reported average monthly wages of $2,577, the highest monthly wages paid in selected industries. Textile Mill Products averaged $808 for the month the lowest earnings in the manufacturing sector. The lowest monthly earnings were in retail trade with $736.

In the first quarter 1983, total manufacturing industries average weekly earnings were $335.54, average weekly hours 38.0, and average hourly earnings were $8.83. In the same time frame, petroleum refining ranked number 1, with average weekly earnings of $588.93 and hourly earnings of $13.76. There were seventeen industries above the average for manufacturing industries and twelve industries below the average for all manufacturing industries. Womens' and misses' outerwear weekly earnings were $158.70 with hourly earnings of $5.29, the lowest rate among selected manufacturing industries.

Comparing weekly earnings growth between 1972 and 1982 petroleum refining had a 160 percent increase. Total manufacturing industries increased by 115 percent over the ten-year period, and newspapers with a 74 percent gain was the lowest of selected manufacturing industries.

Table 12

PENNSYLVANIA

NONAGRICULTURE WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Calendar Year Annual Averages: 1980, 1981, 1982 and Projected 1983, 1984

Data in Thousands

Establishment Data 1/	Total - All Jobs				
	1980	1981	1982	Projected 1983	Projected 1984
Nonagriculture wage & salary 2/	4761.5	4741.5	4566.1	4502.8	4727.1
Manufacturing	1328.2	1299.0	1167.1	1103.6	1179.4
Durable Goods	814.7	791.0	684.7	631.9	689.1
Lumber & wood products	20.6	19.8	17.8	18.4	19.5
Furniture & fixtures	18.8	19.0	18.3	17.9	19.1
Stone, clay & glass products	59.0	57.1	51.8	50.0	53.1
Primary metals	190.2	184.0	142.0	129.7	140.4
Fabricated metal products (incl. ordnance)	112.8	108.7	96.6	88.9	94.2
Machinery, exc. electrical	144.2	143.6	127.5	107.2	121.4
Electrical & electronic equipment	122.5	117.2	107.8	102.5	107.5
Transportation equipment	81.5	77.5	63.1	59.2	71.2
Instruments & related products	41.8	41.3	38.7	36.7	40.3
Miscellaneous manufactures	23.4	22.8	21.1	21.4	22.4
Nondurable goods	513.5	508.0	482.4	471.7	490.3
Food products	96.6	94.4	92.5	90.8	94.1
Tobacco products	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.4
Textile products	43.9	42.7	38.9	38.4	40.1
Apparel & related products	124.1	122.7	112.6	109.8	114.0
Paper products	42.4	41.9	40.4	40.2	43.6
Printing & publishing	72.6	73.5	72.0	71.7	74.0
Chemical & allied products	60.8	60.5	58.8	57.3	60.5
Petroleum & coal products	16.7	17.0	16.3	15.8	16.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	37.1	36.0	33.9	32.1	32.4
Leather & leather products	16.0	16.3	14.6	13.4	13.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12

PENNSYLVANIA

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Calendar Year Annual Average: 1980, 1981, 1982, and Projected 1983, 1984

(Continued)

Data in Thousands

Establishment Data 1/	Total - All Jobs				
	1980	1981	1982	Projected 1983	Projected 1984
Nonmanufacturing	3424.9	3429.9	3394.2	3393.1	3540.1
Mining	49.0	45.4	45.6	41.7	44.7
Contract Construction	190.1	180.7	166.8	157.6	179.8
Transportation	161.9	154.8	143.0	136.7	139.2
Public Utilities	101.4	103.9	105.0	105.2	107.9
Wholesale Trade	244.3	245.6	239.3	235.4	245.6
Retail Trade	744.0	743.5	730.7	731.9	767.8
Finance, insurance & real estate	236.8	240.8	238.5	240.4	248.1
Service & miscellaneous	974.1	1011.8	1044.8	1067.1	1123.1
Government	723.3	703.4	680.4	677.1	683.9
Federal	134.9	132.9	133.4	134.7	135.5
State & local	588.4	570.5	547.0	542.4	548.4
Persons involved in labor management disputes	8.5	12.6	4.8	6.1	7.6

1/ Estimate of jobs by place of work based on a survey of industries.

2/ Data represent estimates of total wage and salary worker employment in all nonfarm establishments during the pay period including the 12th of the month, and include all temporary, permanent, full-time, part-time, executive, office, supervisory, sales, service, technical, maintenance, production and nonsupervisory employes. Nonagricultural wage and salary total includes persons directly involved in labor-management disputes.

All data are on 1982 benchmarks; all industry employment is classified in accordance with the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 13

PENNSYLVANIA

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

SECTION A. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DIVISIONS

	1982	1972	% Change 1972-1982
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	4,566.1	4,407.7	+ 3.59
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES - TOTAL	1,167.1	1,444.0	-19.18
Durable Goods	684.7	841.7	-18.65
Nondurable Goods	482.4	602.3	-19.91
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES - TOTAL	3,394.2	2,956.0	+14.82
Mining	45.6	40.2	+13.43
Contract Construction	166.8	203.1	-17.87
Transportation & Public Utilities	248.0	266.0	- 6.77
Wholesale & Retail Trade	970.0	855.3	+13.41
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	238.5	200.5	+18.95
SERVICES	1,044.8	739.0	+41.38
Government	680.4	651.9	+ 4.37

SECTION B. GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES AND SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES DIVISION

	1982	1972	% Change 1972-1982
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	4,566.1	4,407.7	+ 3.59
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES - TOTAL	1,379.5	1,687.3	-18.24
Mining	45.6	40.2	+13.43
Contract Construction	166.8	203.1	-17.87
Manufacturing	1,167.1	1,444.0	-19.18
Durable Goods	684.7	841.7	-18.65
Nondurable Goods	482.4	602.3	-19.91
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES - TOTAL	3,181.7	2,712.7	+17.29
Transportation & Public Utilities	248.0	266.0	- 6.77
Wholesale & Retail Trade	970.0	855.3	+13.41
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	238.5	200.5	+18.95
SERVICES	1,044.8	739.0	+41.38
Government	680.4	651.9	+ 4.37

NOTE: Totals may not add because of rounding and/or labor-management disputes.

TABLE 14

PENNSYLVANIA

COMPARATIVE RECESSION IMPACTS ON MANUFACTURING JOBS

1980-82 Recession and 1975-76 Recession

Data in Thousands

Industry	Pre-Recession High 1974	Job Losses 1974-1976	Pre-Recession High 1979	Job Losses To Date 1979-1982
All Manufacturing Inds. - Total	1464.5	129.3	1386.8	219.7
Durable Goods	894.1	89.6	853.9	169.2
Lumber & Wood Products	22.5	2.1	23.0	5.2
Furniture & Fixtures	22.6	4.4	20.2	1.9
Stone, Clay & Glass	68.1	6.7	64.7	12.9
Primary Metal Industries	226.5	24.6	204.1	62.1
Fabricated Metal Products	126.6	15.2	118.0	21.4
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	144.5	8.1	142.0	14.5
Electric & Electronic Equip.	144.7	20.5	126.4	18.6
Transportation Equipment	72.6	5.5	87.3	24.2
Instruments & Related Prods.	36.1	0.6	42.9	4.2
Misc. Manufacturing Inds.	30.0	1.9	25.3	4.2
Nondurable Goods	570.4	39.7	532.9	50.5
Food & Kindred Prods.	104.0	3.8	99.3	6.8
Tobacco Products	6.6	2.6	3.6	1.1
Textile Mill Prods.	58.5	8.1	47.1	8.2
Apparel & Other Textile Prods.	148.2	11.0	128.6	16.0
Paper & Allied Products	44.4	2.0	44.6	4.2
Printing & Publishing	69.8	2.2	72.2	0.2
Chemical & Allied Products	58.6	1.9	61.0	2.2
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	18.2	1.8	17.3	1.0
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prods.	40.9	6.0	41.8	7.9
Leather & Leather Prods.	21.3	0.3	17.3	2.7

NOTE: All figures and computations are based on annual average data.
Individual items may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 15

PENNSYLVANIA

EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY INDUSTRY
December 1980 - December 1982

Industry	December 1980	December 1982	Change from Dec. 1980 to Dec. 1982	
			Net	Percent
Non-Agricultural Employment	4770.6	4479.0	- 291.6	- 6.11
Manufacturing	1306.6	1091.6	- 215.0	- 16.45
Durable Goods	799.4	624.2	- 175.2	- 21.92
Lumber & Wood Products	19.9	17.1	- 2.8	- 14.07
Furniture & Fixtures	18.3	17.9	- 0.4	- 2.19
Stone, Clay & Glass	56.9	49.5	- 7.4	- 13.01
Primary Metal Industries	186.5	118.0	- 68.5	- 36.73
Fabricated Metal Products	110.3	90.8	- 19.5	- 17.68
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	143.5	113.0	- 30.5	- 21.25
Electric & Electronic	119.4	102.0	- 17.4	- 14.57
Transportation Equipment	80.7	59.0	- 21.7	- 26.89
Instruments & Related Products	41.3	36.8	- 4.5	- 10.90
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	22.6	20.1	- 2.5	- 11.06
Nondurable Goods	507.2	467.4	- 39.8	- 7.85
Food & Kindred Products	97.2	93.1	- 4.1	- 4.22
Tobacco Products	3.1	2.3	- 0.8	- 25.81
Textile Mill Products	43.6	37.8	- 5.8	- 13.30
Apparel & Other Textile	119.8	105.0	- 14.8	- 12.35
Paper & Allied Products	41.9	39.2	- 2.7	- 6.44
Printing & Publishing	73.4	71.7	- 1.7	- 2.32
Chemical & Allied Products	60.2	57.0	- 3.2	- 5.32
Petroleum & Coal Products	16.6	15.6	- 1.0	- 6.02
Rubber & Misc. Plastic	35.6	32.8	- 2.8	- 7.87
Leather & Leather Products	15.8	12.9	- 2.9	- 18.35
Nonmanufacturing	3459.8	3384.2	- 75.6	- 2.19
Mining	48.0	38.6	- 9.4	- 19.58
Contract Construction	182.6	156.5	- 26.1	- 14.29
Transportation	161.0	140.0	- 21.0	- 13.04
Public Utilities	102.9	104.7	+ 1.8	+ 1.75
Wholesale Trade	246.1	235.3	- 10.8	- 4.39
Retail Trade	770.9	744.2	- 26.7	- 3.46
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	238.9	236.6	- 2.3	- 0.96
Services	980.9	1050.3	+ 69.4	+ 7.08
Government	728.5	678.0	- 50.5	- 6.93
Federal Government	132.0	133.9	+ 1.9	+ 1.44
State & Local Government	596.5	544.1	- 52.4	- 8.78
Labor-Management Disputes	4.2	3.2	- 1.0	- 23.81

TABLE 16

PENNSYLVANIA

RATIOS OF PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION
AND OF CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT TO PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

	1980	1981	1982	1983 1/	1984 1/
Population 16 Years and Over	9,060.0	9,104.0	9,135.0	9,192.0	9,249.0
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	4,761.5	4,741.5	4,566.1	4,502.8	4,727.1
Private Sector Employment	4,038.2	4,038.1	3,885.7	3,825.7	4,043.2
Percent of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary	84.81	85.17	85.07	84.96	85.53
Civilian Government Employment	723.3	703.4	680.4	677.1	683.9
Percent of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary	15.19	14.83	14.93	15.04	14.47
RATIOS					
Private Sector Employment to Population 16 Years and Over					
Pennsylvania	.4457	.4436	.4254	.4162	.4371
United States	.4379	.4371	.4245	N/A	N/A
Civilian Government Employment to Private Sector Employment					
Pennsylvania	.1791	.1742	.1751	.1770	.1691
United States	.2190	.2134	.2138	N/A	N/A

1/ Projected

Note: Employment data are on an annual average basis.

TABLE 17

PENNSYLVANIA

Per Capita Personal Income By County: 1981
(Residence Adjusted)

Dollars

County	Per Capita Income	County	Per Capita Income
Adams	8519	Lancaster	10324
Allegheny	12109	Lawrence	8764
Armstrong	8432	Lebanon	9396
Beaver	10232	Lehigh	11015
Bedford	7287	Luzerne	9081
Berks	10856	Lycoming	8949
Blair	8243	McKean	9508
Bradford	8132	Mercer	9609
Bucks	11137	Mifflin	7780
Butler	8972	Monroe	9123
Cambria	8750	Montgomery	14530
Cameron	8867	Montour	8794
Carbon	8952	Northampton	10967
Centre	7765	Northumberland	8555
Chester	11809	Perry	7868
Clarion	8455	Philadelphia	9901
Clearfield	8779	Pike	7351
Clinton	8160	Potter	7071
Columbia	7881	Schuylkill	8689
Crawford	8270	Snyder	7925
Cumberland	11453	Somerset	8554
Dauphin	10617	Sullivan	7004
Delaware	12532	Susquehanna	7379
Elk	9261	Tioga	7419
Erie	9485	Union	8218
Fayette	7956	Venango	9540
Forest	8048	Warren	9523
Franklin	9958	Washington	9739
Fulton	7010	Wayne	8140
Greene	7662	Westmoreland	9756
Huntingdon	7277	Wyoming	7196
Indiana	8632	York	10073
Jefferson	8614		
Juniata	8314	Pennsylvania (The State)	10366
Lackawanna	8988		

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis, May 1983

Table 18

STATES RANKED ON PER CAPITA INCOME 1982

Percent Change 1980 to 1982

Rank	State	Per Capita Income	% of U.S.	% Change 1980 to 1982	Rank	State	Per Capita Income	% of U.S.	% Change 1980 to 1982
1	Alaska	$ 16,257	146	+25.9	24	Iowa	$ 10,791	97	+15.6
	Dist. of Columbia	14,550	131	+18.3	25	Wisconsin	10,774	97	+15.3
2	Connecticut	13,748	124	+19.2	26	New Hampshire	10,729	97	+19.1
3	New Jersey	13,039	117	+19.3	27	Rhode Island	10,723	97	+16.9
4	California	12,567	113	+15.1	28	Nebraska	10,683	96	+16.9
5	Wyoming	12,372	111	+12.0	29	Ohio	10,677	96	+13.2
6	New York	12,314	111	+19.8	30	Oregon	10,335	93	+10.5
7	Colorado	12,302	111	+22.5	31	Louisiana	10,231	92	+20.0
8	Maryland	12,238	110	+17.8	32	Arizona	10,173	92	+15.2
9	Illinois	12,100	109	+15.6	33	Missouri	10,170	92	+16.6
10	Massachusetts	12,088	109	+19.8	34	Indiana	10,021	90	+12.6
11	Nevada	11,981	108	+11.3	35	South Dakota	9,666	87	+20.4
12	Kansas	11,765	106	+18.3	36	Georgia	9,583	86	+18.9
13	Delaware	11,731	106	+16.5	37	Montana	9,580	86	+14.6
14	Hawaii	11,652	105	+14.0	38	Vermont	9,507	86	+21.4
15	Washington	11,560	104	+13.4	39	New Mexico	9,190	83	+16.5
16	Texas	11,419	103	+19.7	40	North Carolina	9,044	81	+16.7
17	Oklahoma	11,370	102	+23.8	41	Maine	9,042	81	+17.9
18	Minnesota	11,175	101	+15.3	42	Idaho	9,029	81	+12.2
					43	Kentucky	8,934	80	+16.8
	UNITED STATES	11,107	100	+16.9	44	Tennessee	8,906	80	+16.2
19	Virginia	11,095	100	+18.6	45	Utah	8,875	80	+15.9
20	Florida	10,978	99	+19.3	46	West Virginia	8,769	79	+14.4
21	Michigan	10,956	99	+11.0	47	Alabama	8,649	78	+15.7
22	PENNSYLVANIA	10,955	99	+16.7	48	South Carolina	8,502	77	+16.5
					49	Arkansas	8,479	76	+18.3
23	North Dakota	10,876	98	+24.2	50	Mississippi	7,778	70	+16.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

TABLE 19

1981 AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES

PENNSYLVANIA 1981 AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES $15,607

PENNSYLVANIA SMSA's

Area	Average Annual Wage	Area	Average Annual Wage
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	$15,373	Philadelphia	$16,229
Altoona	12,959	Pittsburgh	17,271
Erie	15,202	Reading	14,653
Harrisburg	15,046	Sharon	16,413
Johnstown	15,057	State College	13,709
Lancaster	13,752	Williamsport	13,761
Northeast Pennsylvania	12,686	York	14,393

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES

County	Average Annual Wage	County	Average Annual Wage	County	Average Annual Wage
Adams	$11,116	Delaware	$15,978	Montgomery	$16,435
Allegheny	17,414	Elk	14,910	Montour	15,008
Armstrong	14,914	Erie	15,202	Northampton	16,117
Beaver	19,713	Fayette	13,354	Northumberland	13,106
Bedford	11,417	Forest	12,775	Perry	9,781
Berks	14,653	Franklin	13,985	Philadelphia	17,046
Blair	12,959	Fulton	12,509	Pike	9,463
Bradford	13,764	Greene	17,748	Potter	11,243
Bucks	15,057	Huntingdon	12,484	Schuylkill	11,718
Butler	16,220	Indiana	15,494	Snyder	11,5 6
Cambria	15,692	Jefferson	14,165	Somerset	13,348
Cameron	14,455	Juniata	10,229	Sullivan	10,623
Carbon	10,966	Lackawanna	12,369	Susquehanna	10,909
Centre	13,709	Lancaster	13,752	Tioga	12,145
Chester	15,808	Lawrence	14,290	Union	12,963
Clarion	14,978	Lebanon	13,642	Venango	16,799
Clearfield	14,312	Lehigh	15,327	Warren	14,687
Clinton	13,779	Luzerne	12,868	Washington	16,105
Columbia	12,036	Lycoming	13,761	Wayne	11,743
Crawford	13,274	McKean	13,644	Westmoreland	15,613
Cumberland	14,591	Mercer	16,413	Wyoming	14,898
Dauphin	15,513	Mifflin	13,834	York	14,922
		Monroe	12,844		

NOTE: Average Annual Wage Data are on a "place of work" basis.

Average Annual Wages are derived from the ES-202 report on Pennsylvania insured employment. Annual payroll is divided by the average employment within each area under consideration.

TABLE 20

PENNSYLVANIA

JOB OPENINGS FILLED AND RELATED WAGE DATA FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(By hourly wage rates excluding commissions, tips, etc.)

Occupational Category	Total*	Under $3.35	$3.35-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00-$6.99	$7.00- & over	Average Rate
Openings Filled	56,182	3,163	26,688	4,992	1,494	2,528	1,012	1,753	9,074	$ 6.52
Professional, Technical and Managerial	13,144	17	677	128	96	693	164	414	6,345	18.01
Clerical	10,032	36	7,489	712	494	344	105	182	635	4.42
Sales	5,729	11	5,275	108	33	62	18	30	58	3.50
Domestic	980	58	564	97	17	43	3	2	161	6.47
Other Service	12,457	3,024	6,573	1,495	168	325	364	107	180	3.62
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	386	3	196	35	14	12	5	4	2	3.79
Processing	874	0	377	164	66	29	14	92	130	4.73
Machine Trades	1,278	3	360	224	77	164	68	135	231	5.15
Bench Work	3,655	4	1,718	1,227	103	148	125	129	63	4.06
Structural Work	2,381	2	524	226	174	335	71	323	686	5.61
Motor Freight, Transportation	904	3	345	101	58	71	14	64	150	5.20
Packaging, Material Handling	3,823	2	2,259	467	187	231	58	265	326	4.36
Other Miscellaneous	539	0	331	8	7	71	3	6	107	4.95

* Openings by wage rate will not equal total openings due to omission of wages not paid on a time basis. Data are for fiscal year-to-date, starting each October 1st.

SOURCE: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table B07 - March 31, 1983

TABLE 21

PENNSYLVANIA

JOB OPENINGS FILLED AND RELATED WAGE DATA FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES BASED ON PENNSYLVANIA LOCAL OFFICES OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITY

(By hourly wage rates excluding commissions, tips, etc.)

Industry Grouping	Total*	Under $3.35	$3.35-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00-$6.99	$7.00 & over	Average Rate
Openings Filled	56,215	3,165	26,794	4,995	1,497	2,524	1,015	1,754	9,090	$ 6.52
Agri., Fishing & Forestry	349	2	164	24	12	10	6	1	1	3.72
Mining	146	0	24	5	1	7	2	5	102	8.37
Construction	1,102	4	171	158	79	204	39	186	236	5.59
Manufacturing	8,139	7	3,281	1,964	502	599	299	509	792	4.57
Transp. & Public Utilities	1,047	4	227	107	69	110	25	68	350	5.91
Whls. & Retail Trade	22,853	2,944	16,348	1,622	241	323	309	199	309	3.56
Fin., Insur. & Real Estate	685	6	299	198	61	60	17	18	10	4.16
Services	18,935	175	4,292	877	339	1,140	253	345	7,142	12.80
Public Administration	2,959	23	1,988	40	193	71	65	423	148	4.25

* Openings by wage rate will not equal total openings due to omission of wages not paid on a time basis.
Data are for fiscal year-to-date, starting each October 1st.

SOURCE: ESARS Table 16 - March 31, 198

Table 22

PENNSYLVANIA

EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL WAGES AND AVERAGE WAGES PAID

IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES - THIRD QUARTER 1982

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	TOTAL WAGES PAID	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES PAID
Lumber & Wood Products	1,213	18,648	$ 66,001,510	$ 1,180
Furniture & Fixtures	379	18,811	73,909,598	1,310
Stone, Clay & Glass	836	51,625	276,329,185	1,784
Primary Metal Industries	584	135,637	897,507,215	2,206
Fabricated Metal Products	1,877	96,281	495,816,044	1,717
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	2,424	121,835	679,706,314	1,860
Electric & Electronic	827	111,463	591,209,692	1,768
Transportation Equipment	323	61,970	395,858,969	2,129
Instruments & Related Products	435	37,968	198,760,235	1,745
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	512	21,029	89,636,361	1,421
Food & Kindred Products	1,348	93,325	421,092,306	1,504
Tobacco Products	31	2,450	7,188,164	978
Textile Mill Products	464	38,752	123,579,531	1,063
Apparel & Other Textile	1,604	112,013	271,591,172	808
Paper & Allied Products	402	41,474	227,315,393	1,827
Printing & Publishing	2,203	71,297	310,944,832	1,454
Chemical & Allied Products	569	58,554	377,117,240	2,147
Petroleum & Coal Products	170	17,129	132,421,728	2,577
Rubber & Misc. Plastic	596	33,416	152,379,495	1,520
Leather & Leather Products	148	15,319	40,565,490	883
Mining	1,460	45,370	277,762,100	2,041
Contract Construction	23,284	184,319	938,059,468	1,696
Transportation (Exc. R.R.)	7,269	108,543	552,105,536	1,696
Public Utilities	1,341	107,709	688,194,456	2,130
Wholesale Trade	19,782	240,543	1,196,160,719	1,658
Retail Trade	55,524	743,008	1,640,345,927	736
Fin., Insurance & Real Estate	14,982	241,823	983,403,769	1,356
Service & Miscellaneous	71,111	982,704	3,423,463,940	1,161
Federal Government	2,258	133,285	737,602,047	1,845
State Government	1,444	134,491	628,205,352	1,557
Local Government	4,286	327,387	1,232,740,909	1,255

SOURCE: Employer Tax Records.

TABLE 23

PENNSYLVANIA

RANK[1/] AND AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS
OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

First Quarter 1983

Rank	Industry	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1	Petroleum refining	$588.93	42.8	$ 13.76
2	Petroleum and coal products	553.39	42.7	12.96
3	Blast furnaces and steel mills	508.64	37.4	13.60
4	Metal forging and Stampings	495.33	42.3	11.71
5	Primary metal industries	459.80	38.0	12.10
6	Transportation equipment	434.68	40.1	10.84
7	Motor vehicle parts and access.	434.43	40.3	10.78
8	Drugs	425.17	40.3	10.55
9	Chemicals and allied products	402.60	40.3	9.99
	TOTAL DURABLE GOODS	381.61	38.9	9.81
10	General industrial machinery	379.53	39.7	9.56
11	Machinery, exc. electrical	378.89	38.9	9.74
12	Fabricated metal products	371.73	39.8	9.34
13	Stone, clay, and glass products	363.09	39.0	9.31
14	Instruments and related products	350.86	39.6	8.86
15	Paper and allied products	350.70	41.8	8.39
16	Electric and electronic equipment	346.43	39.1	8.86
17	Printing and publishing	344.70	38.6	8.93
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	335.54	38.0	8.83
18	Food and kindred products	323.02	38.5	8.39
19	Misc. manufacturing industries	311.61	39.0	7.99
20	Newspapers	311.60	32.8	9.50
21	Rubber and misc. plastic products	303.71	39.7	7.65
	TOTAL NONDURABLE GOODS	278.58	36.8	7.57
22	Furniture and fixtures	276.36	37.6	7.35
23	Lumber and wood products	261.38	37.5	6.97
24	Textile mill products	217.40	36.6	5.94
25	Knitting mills	208.58	35.9	5.81
26	Tobacco manufacturing	204.44	38.0	5.38
27	Leather and leather products	179.71	34.1	5.27
28	Apparel and other textile products	173.54	31.9	5.44
29	Womens' and misses' outerwear	158.70	30.0	5.29

1/ Ranked on basis of Average Weekly Earnings

TABLE 24

PENNSYLVANIA

RANK 1/ AND EARNINGS GROWTH IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1972 AND 1982 ANNUAL AVERAGES

RANK	INDUSTRY	1972 AWE*	1982 AWE*	DOLLAR INCREASE	% INCREASE
1	Petroleum refining	$210.50	$548.23	$337.73	160
2	Petroleum and coal products	206.06	519.72	313.66	152
3	Blast furnaces and steel mills	200.80	489.22	288.42	144
4	Primary metal industries	191.83	442.97	251.14	131
5	Motor vehicles and equipment	189.72	440.80	251.08	132
6	Transportation equipment	180.59	428.53	247.94	137
7	Drugs	172.82	422.24	249.42	144
8	Chemicals and allied products	167.69	389.91	222.22	133
9	Machinery, exc. electrical	183.17	377.06	193.89	106
10	General industrial machinery	172.63	375.72	203.09	118
	TOTAL DURABLE GOODS	172.61	374.97	202.36	117
11	Construction and related machinery	181.44	373.04	191.60	106
12	Stone, clay, and glass products	162.29	364.41	202.12	125
13	Fabricated metal prod., inc. ordn.	168.47	359.90	191.43	114
14	Electronic components and access.	135.54	341.20	205.66	152
15	Fabricated structural metal products	164.77	341.15	176.38	107
16	Paper and allied products	161.51	340.17	178.66	111
17	Instruments and related products	147.53	339.15	191.62	130
18	Electric and electronic equipment	161.57	335.81	174.24	108
19	Printing and publishing	170.33	331.39	161.06	95
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	154.42	331.39	176.97	115
20	Food and kindred products	149.48	315.93	166.45	111
21	Newspapers	176.90	307.10	130.20	74
22	Misc. manufacturing industries	148.47	302.57	154.10	104
23	Rubber and misc. plastic products	151.32	294.71	143.39	95
24	Furniture and fixtures	134.53	276.91	142.38	106
	TOTAL NONDURABLE GOODS	130.60	272.65	142.05	109
25	Lumber and wood products	134.20	256.43	122.23	91
26	Textile mill products	113.08	211.84	98.76	87
27	Tobacco manufacturers	110.10	201.76	91.66	83
28	Knitting mills	108.85	198.19	89.34	82
29	Leather and leather products	98.14	179.36	81.22	83
30	Mens and boys furnishings	91.79	177.68	85.89	94
31	Apparel and other textile prods.	94.24	174.04	79.80	85

* AWE - Average Weekly Earnings

1/ Ranked on basis of the 1982 AWE

TABLE 25

PENNSYLVANIA

QUARTERLY AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS AND WORKING TIME OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	1st Qtr 1983	4th Qtr 1982	1st Qtr 1982	1st Qtr 1983	4th Qtr 1982	1st Qtr 1982	1st Qtr 1983	4th Qtr 1982	1st Qtr 1982
All Manufacturing Industries	$ 335.54	$ 336.88	$ 330.42	38.0	38.5	38.6	$ 8.83	$ 8.75	$ 8.56
Durable Goods	381.61	382.78	376.60	38.9	39.3	39.6	9.81	9.74	9.51
Lumber & Wood Products	261.38	257.49	251.78	37.5	37.7	37.3	6.97	6.83	6.75
Furniture & Fixtures	276.36	290.82	263.38	37.6	39.3	37.2	7.35	7.40	7.08
Stone, Clay & Glass	363.09	372.13	355.31	39.0	40.1	40.7	9.31	9.28	8.73
Primary Metal Industries	459.80	446.27	455.77	38.0	36.7	38.3	12.10	12.16	11.90
Fabricated Metal Products	371.73	373.11	349.67	39.8	40.6	39.6	9.34	9.19	8.83
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	378.89	386.56	380.26	38.9	40.1	40.8	9.74	9.64	9.32
Electric & Electronic Equipment	346.43	348.88	329.64	39.1	39.6	40.2	8.86	8.81	8.20
Transportation Equipment	434.68	449.62	420.49	40.1	40.8	40.2	10.84	11.02	10.46
Instruments & Related Products	350.86	363.12	323.99	39.6	40.8	39.9	8.86	8.90	8.12
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	311.61	310.01	301.15	39.0	38.8	40.1	7.99	7.99	7.51
Nondurable Goods	278.58	279.00	267.07	36.8	37.4	37.3	7.57	7.46	7.16
Food & Kindred Products	323.02	325.48	308.07	38.5	39.5	38.8	8.39	8.24	7.94
Tobacco Products	204.44	204.22	197.49	38.0	39.5	38.2	5.38	5.17	5.17
Textile Mill Products	217.40	212.54	205.98	36.6	36.9	36.2	5.94	5.76	5.69
Apparel & Other Textile	173.54	173.99	174.11	31.9	32.4	33.1	5.44	5.37	5.26
Paper & Allied Products	350.70	350.69	331.99	41.8	42.1	42.4	8.39	8.33	7.83
Printing & Publishing	344.70	343.88	325.25	38.6	38.9	38.4	8.93	8.84	8.47
Chemical & Allied Products	402.60	407.77	379.14	40.3	40.9	40.9	9.99	9.97	9.27
Petroleum & Coal Products	553..	529.44	505.73	42.7	42.8	41.9	12.96	12.37	12.07
Rubber & Misc. Plastic	303.71	304.80	287.03	39.7	40.0	39.7	7.65	7.62	7.23
Leather & Leather Products	179.71	177.16	179.55	34.1	34.4	35.0	5.27	5.15	5.13

TABLE 26

PENNSYLVANIA
ACTUAL AND ADJUSTED GROSS EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

Annual Average 1967 thru 1982

Monthly 1983 to Date

Year/Month	U.S. Consumer Price Index	Actual Weekly Earnings	Adjusted Weekly Earnings*	Losses Due to Inflation
1967	100.0	$ 112.52	$ 112.52	N.A.
1968	104.2	119.20	114.40	$ 4.80
1969	109.8	127.52	116.14	11.38
1970	116.3	131.71	113.25	18.46
1971	121.3	140.73	116.02	24.71
1972	125.3	154.42	123.24	31.18
1973	133.1	167.23	125.64	41.59
1974	147.7	180.97	122.53	58.44
1975	161.2	193.22	119.86	73.36
1976	170.5	210.11	123.23	86.88
1977	181.5	231.08	127.32	103.76
1978	195.3	254.80	130.47	124.33
1979	217.4	278.10	127.92	150.18
1980	246.8	294.49	119.32	175.17
1981	272.4	325.36	119.44	205.92
1982	289.1	331.39	114.63	216.76
1983 JAN.	293.1	338.57	115.51	223.06
FEB	293.2	324.94	110.83	214.11
MAR	293.4	342.71	116.81	225.90
APR	295.5	343.98	116.41	227.57

TABLE 27

AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS AND MANHOURS
OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS IN
MAJOR PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKET AREAS

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA	1st Qtr 1982	2nd Qtr 1982	3rd Qtr 1982	4th Qtr 1982	1st Qtr 1983
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS					
PENNSYLVANIA	$330.42	$327.85	$329.95	$336.88	$335.54
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	343.04	334.40	332.51	329.49	323.84
Altoona	274.02	282.69	280.28	275.63	288.41
Erie	356.17	352.74	358.66	376.93	368.68
Harrisburg	318.16	320.32	324.31	329.87	322.33
Johnstown	319.15	318.60	299.97	289.58	277.49
Lancaster	290.32	297.61	301.78	310.79	308.45
Northeast Pennsylvania	242.59	243.44	256.17	258.06	260.98
Philadelphia	339.39	338.72	345.22	358.16	353.95
Pittsburgh	422.14	402.50	396.18	405.59	415.62
Reading	309.50	316.22	311.92	319.66	316.68
Williamsport	321.19	305.76	310.47	317.85	310.27
York	316.79	311.26	316.78	309.17	307.72
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS					
PENNSYLVANIA	38.6	38.3	38.1	38.5	38.0
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	38.2	37.7	37.7	37.4	36.8
Altoona	37.9	39.1	38.5	37.5	37.7
Erie	40.2	39.5	39.5	40.4	39.6
Harrisburg	38.8	38.5	38.7	38.9	38.1
Johnstown	35.9	36.0	34.4	35.1	34.6
Lancaster	38.0	38.5	38.2	38.8	37.8
Northeast Pennsylvania	36.7	35.8	36.7	36.5	36.5
Philadelphia	39.1	38.8	38.4	39.1	38.1
Pittsburgh	39.6	37.9	37.2	37.8	38.2
Reading	38.4	38.8	37.9	38.7	38.2
Williamsport	39.8	39.2	39.3	39.0	38.4
York	40.1	39.6	40.2	40.1	39.2
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS					
PENNSYLVANIA	$ 8.56	$ 8.56	$ 8.66	$ 8.75	$ 8.83
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	8.98	8.87	8.82	8.81	8.80
Altoona	7.23	7.23	7.28	7.35	7.65
Erie	8.86	8.93	9.08	9.33	9.31
Harrisburg	8.20	8.32	8.38	8.48	8.46
Johnstown	8.89	8.85	8.72	8.25	8.02
Lancaster	7.64	7.73	7.90	8.01	8.16
Northeast Pennsylvania	6.61	6.80	6.98	7.07	7.15
Philadelphia	8.68	8.73	8.99	9.16	9.29
Pittsburgh	10.66	10.62	10.65	10.73	10.88
Reading	8.06	8.15	8.23	8.26	8.29
Williamsport	8.07	7.80	7.90	8.15	8.08
York	7.90	7.86	7.88	7.71	7.85

III. Training and Placement Assistance Information

A. Labor Supply

During the 1980-81 school year 108,153 persons completed vocational education programs. Table 28 presents data on the number of completers for all vocational education curricula by classification of the completer (secondary, adult, or post-secondary). Of the completers 83,518 were classified as secondary, 14,653 as adults and 9,982 as post-secondary.

Trade and Industrial occupations reported 32,527 completers; Business Education, 29,509; and Home Economics, 25,206. Percentagewise over 52 percent of the adults completed programs in the Trade and Industrial occupations. Home Economics, Business Education and the Trade and Industrial occupations were the most reported occupations for secondary students. These are the same curricula as the total; however, they are in reverse order. Trades and Industrial occupations with 30.1 percent of the total were first, followed by Business Education, 27.3 percent, and Home Economics, 23.3 percent. For secondary it was Home Economics, 29.9 percent, Business Education, 28.9 percent, and Trades and Industry, 27.6 percent.

Other more specific occupations with more than 3,000 completers from secondary programs are comprehensive home economics, 21,944; secretarial/stenographer, 9,358; general clerical, 8,039; accounting, 6,935; distributive education, 3,464; automotive mechanic, 2,055; cosmetology, 1,777; and carpentry, 1,651.

Leading curricula for adults were practical nursing, 1,710; typing, 961; machine shop practices, 640; carpentry, 423; and automotive mechanic, 398.

Associate nursing degree and business administration/management (900 and 868, respectively) were the leading curricula for post-secondary students.

The total secondary school enrollment for Pennsylvania decreased for the tenth consecutive year, going from 2,301,094 in 1980-81 to 2,223,114 in 1981-82. This decline of 68,580 students amounts to a 3.68 percent decrease, the third highest year-to-year decrease reported during the decade and exceeded only by 3.86 percent in 1978-79 and 3.81 percent in 1979-80. The 1981-82 enrollment was 624,378 less than the 2,857,492 recorded in 1971-72.

The 1981-82 figures reveal that enrollment in private schools increased for the first time during the recent decade, going to 394,402. This was a gain of 1,697 from the 392,402 reported in 1980-81.

B. Labor Demand

Table 30 shows a percent distribution of broad occupational categories within selected industries in Pennsylvania. This simple format was chosen because it clearly depicts staffing (human resource) structure of industry within the state. A typical example illustrating use of the table would be that of a clerical worker in search of employment.

The job seeker would first enter the table in the clerical column then proceed down to the highest percentages. Immediately the industries of banking, federal government and business services stand out with figures of 70.3, 45.8 and 29.1 respectively. The job search would obviously begin with these industries. Continued analysis indicates that instruments and related firms have the greatest percentage of technical occupations, while banking has by far the largest percentage of managers and officers. Tracking of specific occupations within any of the broad categories listed (accountants, welders, etc.) is possible by consulting reference volumes of staffing patterns prepared by the Occupational Employment Statistics Unit, Research and Statistics Division of the Office of Employment Security. Area Labor Market Analysts have these publications on file.

C. Labor Supply and Demand Relationship

From October 1, 1982, through March 31, 1983, 530,547 applicants registered with State Employment Offices in Pennsylvania. There were 110,161 or 21 percent in the miscellaneous occupations category and 106,638 or 20 percent in clerical and sales occupations. Service occupations also exhibited a large number of applicants with 97,416 registering. Agriculture, fishing and forestry occupations had the fewest registered applicants with 4,061. Over 48 percent or 257,213 of those registering were in the active file as of the end of March with 89,245 of that number females.

Over the six-month period, 12 specific occupations had more than 5,000

registered applicants. In descending order they were material handler - 16,325; general clerk - 11,174; hand packager - 8,683; nurse aide - 8,635; commercial or industrial cleaner - 8,340; construction worker I - 7,947; waiter/waitress - 6,691; construction worker II - 6,582; clerk-typist - 5,768; truck driver, heavy - 5,744; tractor-trailer truck driver - 5,321; and general laborer - 5,034.

On March 31, the active file contained over 3,000 registered applicants each in nine occupations. In descending order they were, material handler - 7,658; construction worker I - 4,636; general clerk - 4,479; general laborer - 3,659; construction worker II - 3,651; truck driver, heavy - 3,585; tractor-trailer truck driver - 3,526; hand packager - 3,326; and commercial or industrial cleaner - 3,222. During this time period 6,391 job openings were reported, thus there were eight registered applicants for each opening. The highest ratio was in the machine trades occupations where there were 21 applicants for each opening. Structural work and processing occupations reported 19 applicants for each opening. The lowest ratio recorded was for the professional, technical and managerial occupations where only three persons registered for each opening. In comparing the job openings to the number of jobs filled the data shows that professional, technical and managerial occupations had the best placement record as 88 percent of the openings were filled. The Job Service was able to place 55,181 persons in jobs. This represented 82 percent of the openings received.

The job listings included in Table 33 are for those occupations in

which employers have been looking for workers through Job Service (local public employment service) offices across the United States. Listed are selected jobs for which employers had the greatest number of openings during May 1983 (latest data available). This listing is intended to serve as a guide to employment opportunities in other states throughout the country. Job seekers are cautioned to make inquiries by mail or telephone when interested in job openings outside their immediate locale. Current copies of the publication which includes this listing are available for review at the nearest Job Service local office.

Thirty-six occupations with significant openings across the United State are listed as well as specific cities and states where the openings are located. Excluding the 12 occupations that are identified as having openings in all states, Pennsylvania cities were listed for 11 of the remaining 24 occupations. Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were the cities most frequently listed.

Annual or hourly pay ranges are also given for each occupation. Salesrepresentative ($6,968-$19,850) and insurance sales agent ($8,456-$17,940) reported the highest salary ranges. Security guard, sewing machine operator, kitchen helper, sales representative, and general salespersons are occupations that were reported to have a high demand across the United States.

TABLE 28

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS

(1980-1981 School Year)

SUMMARY

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers				% Dist.
		Secondary	Adult	Post-Secondary	Total	
01	Agriculture Occupations	2,901	167	106	3,174	2.9
04	Distributive Education	3,733	349	542	4,624	4.3
07	Health Occupations	1,914	2,774	2,306	6,994	6.5
09	Home Economics	24,944	115	147	25,206	23.3
14	Business Education	24,118	2,725	2,666	29,509	27.3
16	Technical Education	2,884	895	2,340	6,119	5.7
17	Trade & Industrial Occupations	23,024	7,628	1,875	32,527	30.1
-	Total	83,518	14,653	9,982	108,153	100.0

See footnote at end of table

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 28 (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1980-1981 School Year)

SECONDARY

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
XX	Total	83,518	100.0%
01	Agriculture Occupations	2,901	3.5
01.0100	Agriculture production	1,645	2.0
01.0200	Agriculture supplies and services	43	0.1
01.0300	Agriculture mechanics	311	0.4
01.0400	Agriculture products	12	-
01.0500	Ornamental horticulture	691	0.8
01.0600	Agriculture resources	92	0.1
01.0700	Forestry	82	0.1
01.9999	Agriculture, other	25	-
04	Distributive Education	3,733	4.5
04.0000	Distributive education	3,464	4.1
04.1100	Hotel/motel/lodging	1	-
04.1200	Marketing technology	131	0.2
04.1900	Warehousing	137	0.2
07	Health Occupations	1,914	2.3
07.0101	Dental assisting	201	0.2
07.0103	Dental lab technician	10	-
07.0203	Medical lab assistant	70	0.1
07.0303	Nursing assistant/aide	314	0.4
07.0309	Home health management asst.	69	0.1
07.0701	Environmental health asst.	11	-
07.0904	Medical assistant	143	0.2
07.0906	Health assistant	895	1.1
07.9901	Health related technician	55	0.1
07.9902	Health asst. specialist	146	0.2
09	Home Economics	24,944	29.9
09.0101	Comprehensive home economics	21,944	26.3
09.0102	Child development	46	0.1
09.0103	Clothing/textiles	369	0.4
09.0107	Foods/nutrition	489	0.6
09.0201	Child care/guidance	396	0.5
09.0202	Cloth mgmnt., prod., serv.	164	0.2
09.0203	Food mgmnt., prod., serv.	1,490	1.8
09.0204	Home furniture, equip., serv.	5	-
09.0205	Institution/home mgmnt., serv.	35	-
09.0299	Gainful home econ., NEC	6	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 28 (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1980-1981 School Year)

SECONDARY (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
14	Business Education	24,118	28.9%
14.0100	Accounting	6,935	8.3
14.0200	Business data processing	698	0.8
14.0300	General clerical	8.039	9.6
14.0700	Scretarial/stenograph	9,358	11.2
14.9900	Business education, other	88	0.1
16	Technical Education	2,884	3.5
16.0100	Engineering technology	18	-
16.0102	Agricultural technology	23	-
16.0103	Architectural design tech.	76	0.1
16.0104	Automotive technology	11	-
16.0105	Chemical technology	87	0.1
16.0106	Civil technology	59	0.1
16.0107	Electrical technology	152	0.2
16.0108	Electronics technology	747	0.9
16.0109	Electro-mech. technology	29	-
16.0110	Environmental control technology	48	0.1
16.0112	Instrumentation technology	5	-
16.0113	Mechanical technology	7	-
16.0115	Nuclear technology	19	-
16.0116	Petroleum technology	9	-
16.0117	Scientific data processing	946	1.1
16.0121	Drafting/design technology	48	0.1
16.0128	Mechanical drafting/design	470	0.6
16.0192	Tool/die design technology	58	0.1
16.0691	Audio-visual comm. technology	72	.1
17	Trade & Industrial Occupations	23,024	27.6
17.0100	Air Conditioning	273	0.3
17.0102	Heating	165	0.2
17.0200	Appliance repair	280	0.3
17.0301	Automotive body	1,246	1.5
17,0302	Automotive mechanic	2,055	2.5
17.0303	Automotive specialist	137	0.2
17.0304	Power mechanics occupations	25	-
17.0390	Auto-diesel mechanic	58	0.1
17.0399	Automotive occupations	115	0.1
17.0401	Aircraft maintenance	51	0.1
17.0600	Business machine maintenance	9	-
17.0700	Commercial Art	621	0.7
17.0701	Interior decorating	27	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 28 (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1980-1981 School Year)

SECONDARY (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
17.0900	Commercial photograph	7	-
17.1001	Carpentry	1,651	2.0
17.1002	Electrical construction	421	0.5
17.1003	Heavy equipment/construction	52	0.1
17.1004	Masonry	681	0.8
17.1005	Painting/decorating	111	0.1
17.1007	Plumbing	422	0.5
17.1090	Building construction occupations	157	0.2
17.1091	Building trades, maintenance	557	0.7
17.1092	Industrial maintenance mechanics	1	-
17.1093	Masonry occupations	44	0.1
17.1100	Custodial services	19	-
17.1200	Diesel mechanic	287	0.3
17.1300	Drafting	510	0.6
17.1400	Electrical occupations	369	0.4
17.1401	Electric, industrial	208	0.2
17.1490	Electrical maintenance/repair	18	-
17.1500	Electronics	135	0.2
17.1501	Electronics, communication	72	0.1
17.1503	Radio/television repair	200	0.2
17.1600	Fabric maintenance services	8	-
17.1900	Graphic arts	678	0.8
17.1901	Composition typesetting	7	-
17.1902	Printing press occupations	14	-
17.1907	Graphic occupations	100	0.1
17.2103	Optics	7	-
17.2300	Metal working occupations	16	-
17.2301	Foundry	15	-
17.2302	Machine shop practice	1,277	1.5
17.2303	Machine tool operation	89	0.1
17.2305	Sheet metal	199	0.2
17.2306	Welding	979	1.2
17.2307	Tool and die making	65	0.1
17.2391	Mine equipment maintenance	30	-
17.2392	Metal fabrication	86	0.1
17.2602	Cosmetology	1,777	2.1
17.2802	Law enforcement training	18	-
17.2901	Baker	120	0.1
17.2903	Meat Cutter	33	-
17.3000	Refrigeration	28	-
17.3100	Small engine repair	118	0.1
17.3290	Hydraulics/fluid power	15	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 28 (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1980-1981 School Year)

SECONDARY (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
17.3300	Textile production/fabrication	183	0.2%
17.3301	Dressmaking	20	-
17.3302	Tailoring	83	0.1
17.3390	Power sewing	81	0.1
17.3500	Upholstering	67	0.1
17.3601	Mill/cabinet making	421	0.5
17.9901	School cooperative education	5,257	6.3
17.9903	Patternmaking	8	-
17.9904	Vending machine repair	26	-
17.9905	Material handling	123	0.1
17.9906	Industrial production/maint.	81	0.1
17.9999	Trade/industrial, other	44	0.1

ADULT

XX	Total	14,653	100.0%
01	Agriculture Occupations	167	1.1
01.0300	Agricultural mechanics	30	0.2
01.0500	Horticulture	123	0.8
01.0502	Floriculture technology	8	0.1
01.9999	Agriculture, other	6	-
04	Distributive Education	349	2.4
04.0000	Distributive education	19	0.1
04.1200	Marketing technology	108	.7
04.1800	Recreation/tourism	5	-
04.2000	Retail trades/management	217	1.5
07	Health Occupations	2,774	18.9
07.0101	Dental assiting	182	1.2
07.0203	Medical lab assistant	9	0.1
07.0302	Practical nursing	1,710	11.7
07.0303	Nursing assistant/aide	435	3.0
07.0307	Home health aide	17	0.1
07.0309	Home health management assistant	28	0.2
07.0399	Nursing supplement	39	0.3
07.0904	Medical assistant	180	1.2
07.0906	Health assistant	88	0.6%
07.0907	Medical emergency technology	60	0.4
07.9900	Health, other	26	0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 28 (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1980-1981 School Year)

ADULT (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
09	Home Economics	115	0.8%
09.0203	Food management, prod., service	115	0.8
14	Business Education	2,725	18.6
14.0100	Accounting	346	2.4
14.0102	Bookkeeping	106	0.7
14.0105	Tellers	15	0.1
14.0200	Business data processing	333	2.3
14.0203	Programming	13	0.1
14.0206	Keypunch operator	258	1.8
14.0300	General clerical	71	0.5
14.0301	Office machine operator	19	0.1
14.0304	Data processing clerk	13	0.1
14.0700	Secretarial/stenography	121	0.8
14.0709	Secretary, specialized, NEC	17	0.1
14.0710	Stenography, general	310	2.1
14.0719	Stenography, specialized, NEC	11	0.1
14.0720	Office practices	30	0.2
14.0801	Business administration/management	24	0.2
14.0805	Small business management	25	0.2
14.0900	Typing/related	961	6.6
14.0901	Clerk/typist	15	0.1
14.9900	Business education, other	37	0.3
16	Technical Education	895	6.1
16.0104	Automotive technology	13	0.1
16.0107	Electrical technology	41	0.3
16.0108	Electronics technology	112	0.8
16.0112	Instrumentation technology	5	-
16.0113	Mechanical technology	17	0.1
16.0117	Scientific data processing	159	1.1
16.0121	Drafting/design technology	148	1.0
16.0128	Mechanical drafting/design	22	0.2
16.0131	Computer Science technology	43	0.3
16.0132	Structural technology	6	-
16.0192	Tool and die design technology	25	0.2
16.0430	Computer programmer	239	1.6
16.0605	Police science technology	47	0.3
16.9900	Technical, other	18	0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 28 (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1980-1981 School Year)

ADULT (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
17	Trade & Industrial Occupations	7,628	52.1
17.0100	Air conditioning	334	2.3
17.0102	Heating	52	0.4
17.0200	Appliance repair	50	0.3
17.0301	Automotive body	208	1.4
17.0302	Automotive mechanic	398	2.7
17.0390	Auto - diesel mechanic	55	0.4
17.0399	Automotive occupations	10	0.1
17.0401	Aircraft maintenance	23	0.2
17.0500	Blueprint reading	167	1.1
17.0700	Commercial art	143	1.0
17.0701	Interior decorating	20	0.1
17.0900	Commercial photography	61	0.4
17.0901	Photo laboratory occupations	77	0.5
17.1000	Construction/maintenance trades	14	0.1
17.1001	Carpentry	423	2.9
17.1002	Electrical construction	228	1.6
17.1003	Heavy equipment/construction	62	0.4
17.1004	Masonry	201	1.4
17.1005	Painting/decorating	40	0.3
17.1007	Plumbing	184	1.3
17.1009	Glazing	30	0.2
17.1091	Building trades, maintenance	74	0.5
17.1092	Industrial maintenance mechanics	34	0.2
17.1094	Floor covering installation	4	-
17.1097	Ceramics	34	0.2
17.1200	Diesel mechanic	32	0.2
17.1300	Drafting	136	0.9
17.1301	Drafting, architectural	7	-
17.1400	Electrical occupations	107	0.7
17.1401	Electric, industrial	212	1.4
17.1490	Electric maintenance/repair	11	0.1
17.1500	Electronics	145	1.0
17.1503	Radio/television repair	60	0.4
17.1700	Supervision/management	71	0.5
17.1900	Graphic arts	60	0.4
17.1907	Graphic occupations	10	0.1
17.2101	Instrumentation service	12	0.1
17.2300	Metal working occupations	14	0.1
17.2301	Foundry	29	0.2
17.2302	Machine shop practices	640	4.4
17.2303	Machine tool operating	228	1.6

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TABLE 28 (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1980-1981 School Year)

ADULT (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
17.2305	Sheet metal	13	0.1%
17.2306	Welding	901	6.1
17.2307	Tool and die making	94	0.6
17.2310	Welding/arc	46	0.3
17.2391	Mine equipment maintenance	24	0.2
17.2392	Metal fabrication	14	0.1
17.2400	Metallurgy occupations	4	-
17.2602	Cosmetology	68	0.5
17.2801	Fireman training	111	0.8
17.2901	Baker	73	0.5
17.2902	Cook/chef	27	0.2
17.3000	Refrigeration	53	0.4
17.3100	Small engine repair	198	1.4
17.3200	Energy sources occupations	5	-
17.3201	Power plant operator	15	0.1
17.3300	Textile production/fabrication	30	0.2
17.3301	Dressmaking	42	0.3
17.3303	Drapery/slipcover	5	-
17.3390	Power sewing	405	2.8
17.3401	Shoe manufacture/repair	178	1.2
17.3500	Upholstering	140	1.0
17.3601	Millwork/cabinet making	272	1.9
17.3698	Furniture repair/refinishing	65	0.4
17.4001	Journalism	6	-
17.4100	Recreation occupations	10	0.1
17.4602	Oil burner repair	54	0.4
17.4603	Millwright	2	-
17.4605	Machine maintenance	19	0.1
17.4609	Heavy equipment maintenance	9	0.1
17.9900	Math, related	45	0.3

POST-SECONDARY

XX	Total	9,982	100.0%
01	Agriculture Occupations	106	1.1
01.0140	Agri-business	23	0.2
01-0500	Horticulture	21	0.2
01.0502	Floriculture technology	16	0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 28 (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1980-1981 School Year)

POST-SECONDARY (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
01.0505	Nursery management	5	0.1%
01.0506	Turf management	32	0.3
01.0507	Park management	9	0.1
04	Distributive Education	542	5.4
04.0400	Banking/finance	19	0.2
04.0700	Food services	115	1.2
04.0800	General merchandise	12	0.1
04.1100	Hotel/motel/lodging	106	1.1
04.1200	Marketing technology	51	0.5
04.1300	Insurance	13	0.1
04.1700	Real estate	65	0.7
04.1900	Warehousing	20	0.2
04.2000	Retail trades/management	128	1.3
04.9900	Sales/marketing management	13	0.1
07	Health Occupations	2,306	23.1
07.0101	Dental assisting	56	0.6
07.0102	Dental hygiene	103	1.0
07.0103	dental laboratory technology	11	0.1
07.0200	Medical lab technology	131	1.3
07.0301	Nursing (associate degree)	990	9.9
07.0302	Practical nursing	349	3.5
07.0303	Nursing assistant/aide	6	0.1
07.0305	Surgical technician	20	0.2
07.0401	Occupational therapy	54	0.5
07.0402	Physical therapy	50	0.5
07.0501	Radiologic technology	69	0.7
07.0502	Radiation therapy	2	-
07.0503	Nuclear medical technology	8	0.1
07.0600	Ophthalmic technology	2	-
07.0703	Sanitarian assistant	1	-
07.0800	Mental health technician	99	1.0
07.0801	Mental health aide	8	0.1
07.0901	EEG technician	3	-
07.0903	Inhalation therapy	74	0.7
07.0904	Medical assistant	105	1.1
07.0907	Medical emergency technology	10	0.1
07.0908	Dietetic technology	44	0.4
07.0909	Mortuary science	23	0.2
07.9900	Health, other	88	0.9

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 28 (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1980-1981 School Year)

POST-SECONDARY (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
09	Home Economics	147	1.5
09.0201	Child care/guidance	143	1.4
09.0203	Food management, prod., service	4	-
14	Business Education	2,666	26.7
14.0100	Accounting	409	4.1
14.0200	Business data processing	376	3.8
14.0201	Computer operator	32	0.3
14.0205	Data processing, management	44	0.4
14.0300	General clerical	17	0.2
14.0302	File clerk	4	-
14.0304	Data processing clerk	23	0.2
14.0604	Labor relations	8	0.1
14.0605	Medical records technician	56	0.6
14.0700	Secretarial/stenography	83	0.8
14.0701	Secretary, executive	222	2.2
14.0702	Secretary, legal	61	0.6
14.0704	Secretary, medical	168	1.7
14.0712	Stenographer, court	18	0.2
14.0720	Office practices	37	0.4
14.0800	Supervisory/managment	24	0.2
14.0801	Business administration/management	868	8.7
14.0802	Industrial admin./management	26	0.3
14.0803	Business admin./specialized	13	0.1
14.0804	General business	147	1.5
14.0901	Clerk/typist	21	0.2
14.9900	Business education, other	9	0.1
16	Technical Education	2,340	23.4
16.0100	Engineering technology	70	0.7
16.0103	Architectural design	100	1.0
16.0104	Automotive technology	52	0.5
16.0105	Chemical technology	36	0.4
16.0106	Civil technology	76	0.8
16.0107	Electrical technology	363	3.6
16.0108	Electronics technology	275	2.8
16.0109	Electro-mechanical technology	21	0.2
16.0110	Environmental control technology	37	0.4
16.0111	Industrial technology	17	0.2
16.0112	Instrumentation technology	2	-
16.0113	Mechanical technology	249	2.5
16.0114	Metallurgical technology	7	0.1

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TABLE 28 (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1980-1981 School Year)

POST-SECONDARY (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
16.0115	Nuclear technology	22	0.2%
16.0118	Mining technology	39	0.4
16.0120	Drafting/design technology	76	0.8
16.0123	Diesel technology	11	0.1
16.0124	Environmental/pollution technology	5	0.1
16.0128	Mechanical drafting/design	53	0.5
16.0129	Photographic technology	27	0.3
16.0131	Computer science technology	149	1.4
16.0132	Structural technology	98	1.0
16.0133	Computer maintenance technology	6	0.1
16.0192	Tool and die design technology	27	0.3
16.0306	Bio-lab technology	19	0.2
16.0430	Computer programmer	53	0.5
16.0440	Library science technology	24	0.2
16.0501	Nursery school aide	64	0.6
16.0503	Teacher assistant/aide	13	0.1
16.0510	Social work technology	47	0.5
16.0601	Commercial pilot training	40	0.4
16.0602	Fire science technology	49	0.5
16.0603	Forestry/wildlife technology	58	0.6
16.0605	Correctional administration	78	0.8
16.0610	Police science administration	64	0.6
16.9900	Technical, other	19	0.2
17	Trade & Industrial Occupations	1,875	18.8
17.0102	Heating	49	0.5
17.0301	Automotive body	19	0.2
17.0302	Automotive mechanic	64	0.6
17.0399	Automotive occupations	13	0.1
17.0401	Aircraft maintenance	35	0.4
17.0700	Commercial art	79	0.8
17.0701	Interior decorating	9	0.1
17.0704	Sign painting	4	-
17.0706	Industrial design	1	-
17.1001	Carpentry	194	1.9
17.1002	Electrical construction	67	0.7
17.1003	Heavy equipment/construction	50	0.5
17.1004	Masonry	15	0.2
17.1007	Plumbing	171	1.7
17.1090	Building construction occup.	151	1.5
17.1091	Building trades, maintenance	3	-

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TABLE 28 (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1980-1981 School Year)

POST-SECONDARY (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
17.1100	Custodial services	42	0.4
17.1200	Diesel mechanic	46	0.5
17.1301	Drafting, architectural	25	0.3
17.1304	Drafting, structural	1	-
17.1401	Electric, industrial	1	-
17.1503	Radio/television repair	9	0.1
17.1900	Graphic arts	38	0.4
17.2100	Instrument repair	7	0.1
17.2302	Machine shop practices	83	0.8
17.2303	Machine tool operator	19	0.2
17.2305	Sheet metal	59	0.6
17.2306	Welding	124	1.2
17.2307	Tool and die making	33	0.3
17.2392	Metal fabrication	16	0.2
17.2602	Cosmetology	47	0.5
17.2800	Public service occupations	2	-
17.2802	Law enforcement training	179	1.8
17.2901	Baker	8	0.1
17.2902	Cook/chef	39	0.4
17.3100	Small engine repair	2	-
17.3601	Millwork/cabinet making	11	0.1
17.4000	Mass media communications	18	0.2
17.4001	Journalism	12	0.1
17.4020	Broadcasting radio/TV	26	0.3
17.4030	Cinema	6	0.1
17.4100	Recreation occupations	25	0.3
17.4200	Public contact representative	28	0.3
17.4551	Legal assistant/aide	18	0.2
17.9999	Trade and industrial, other	27	0.3

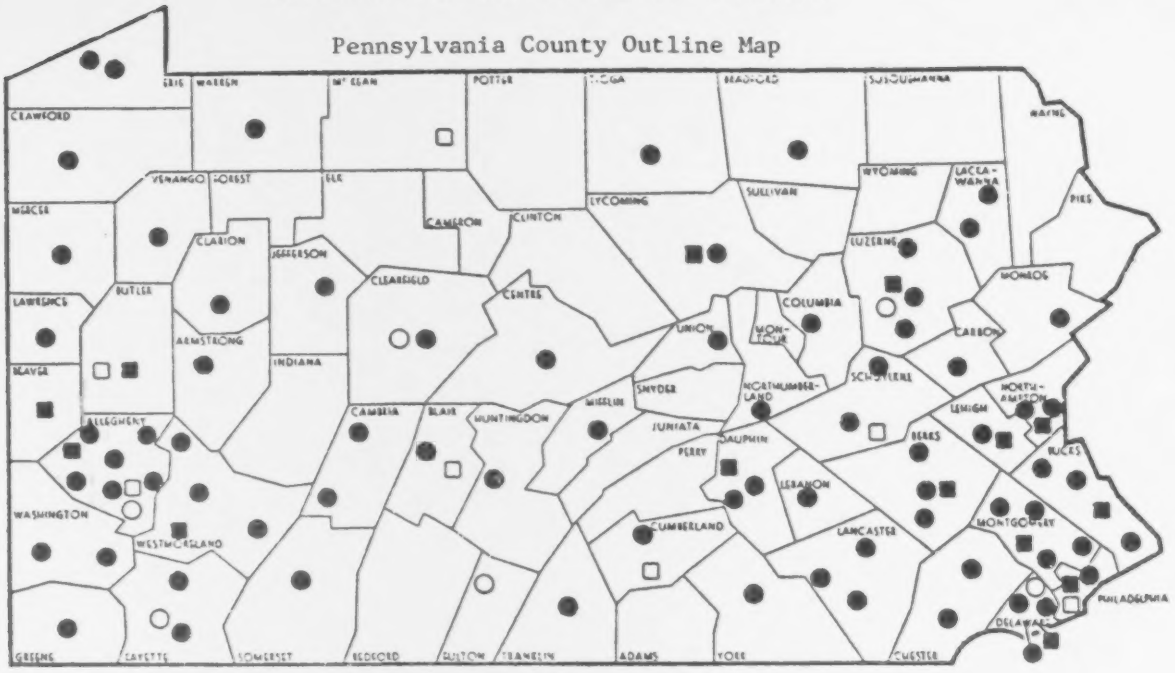
1/ U.S. Office of Education codes. These are more aggregated than Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) codes. For example, USOE 14.0300 General Clerical encompasses 23 different DOT numeric codes. For comparison, inspection of curriculum titles (USOE) and occupational titles (DOT) should establish some relationship between codes.

2/ '-' indicates a value of less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Pa. Department of Education

CHART 2
AREA SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES
OFFERING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

Pennsylvania County Outline Map



- ● Indicates the approximate location of an area vocational-technical school.
- ■ Indicates Public Community Colleges offering vocational-technical programs.
- □ Indicates Comprehensive High Schools offering 5 or more trade & industrial programs.
- ○ Indicates University (Off-Campus Centers) - McKeesport, DuBois, Philadelphia, Luzerne, Mt. Alto.

AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Admiral Peary, Ebensburg
Altoona, Altoona
A. W. Beattie, Pittsburgh
Berks County, Leesport
  Berks - East, Oley
  Berks - West, Leesport
Bethlehem, Bethlehem
Bradford County, Towanda
Bucks County, Fairless Hills
Carbon County, Jim Thorpe
Central Chester County, Coatesville
Central Montgomery County, Norristown
Central Westmoreland County, New Stanton
Centre County, Pleasant Gap
Clarion County, Shippenville
Clearfield County, Clearfield
Columbia-Montour, Bloomsburg
Crawford County, Meadville
Cumberland-Perry, Mechanicsburg
Dauphin County, Harrisburg
Delaware County, Media
  Delaware County - Aston, Aston,
  Delaware County - Folcroft, Folcroft
  Delaware County - Marple, Broomall
Eastern Montgomery, Willow Grove
Eastern Northampton County, Easton
Eastern Westmoreland County, Latrobe
Erie City, Erie
Erie County, Erie
Fayette County, Uniontown
Forbes Road East, Monroeville
Franklin County, Chambersburg
Greater Johnstown, Johnstown
Greene County, Waynesburg
Harrisburg Steelton Highspire, Harrisburg
Hazleton, Hazleton
Huntingdon County, Mill Creek
Jefferson County DuBois, Reynoldsville
Juniata-Mifflin County, Lewistown
Lackawanna County, Scranton
  Lackawanna County - North, Mayfield
  Lackawanna County - South, Scranton
Lancaster County, Willow Street
  Lancaster County - Brownstown, Brownstown
  Lancaster County - Mt. Joy, Mt. Joy
  Lancaster County - Willow Street, Willow Street
Lawrence County, New Castle
Lebanon County, Lebanon
Lehigh County, Schnecksville
Lenape, Ford City
McKeesport, McKeesport
Mercer County, Mercer
Middle Bucks County, Jamison
Monroe County, Bartonsville
Mon Valley, Charleroi
Northern Chester County, Phoenixville
Northern Westmoreland County, New Kensington
North Fayette County, Connellsville
North Montco, Lansdale
Northumberland County, Shamokin
Parkway West, Oakdale
Philadelphia, Philadelphia
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh
Reading Muhlenberg, Reading
Schuylkill County, Pottsville
  Schuylkill County - North, Frackville
  Schuylkill County - South, Mar Lin
Somerset County, Somerset
Steel Valley, West Mifflin
SUN, New Berlin
Tioga County, Wellsboro
Upper Bucks County, Perkasie
Venango County, Oil City
Warren County, Warren
Western Area, Canonsburg
Western Montgomery, Limerick
West Side, Kingston
Wilkes-Barre, Wilkes Barre
Williamsport, Williamsport
  Williamsport Area Community College providing
  Area Vocational-Technical School Services
York County, York

COMMUNITY COLLEGES OFFERING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

Bucks County Community College
  Newtown
Butler County Community College
  Butler
Community College of Allegheny County - College Office
  Pittsburgh
    Allegheny Campus
      Pittsburgh
    Boyce Campus
      Monroeville
    College Center-North
      Pittsburgh
    South Campus
      West Mifflin
Community College of Beaver County
  Monaca
Community College of Philadelphia
  Philadelphia
Delaware County Community College
  Media
Harrisburg Area Community College
  Harrisburg
Lehigh County Community College
  Schnecksville
Luzerne County Community College
  Nanticoke
Montgomery County Community College
  Blue Bell
Northampton County Area Community College
  Bethlehem
Reading Area Community College
  Reading
Westmoreland County Community College
  Youngwood
Williamsport Area Community College
  Williamsport

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Education

TABLE 29

PENNSYLVANIA

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 1969-1982

PUBLIC

YEAR	Elementary K-6	Secondary 7-12	Total	% Change From Prior Year
1969-70	1,267,059	1,078,943	2,346,002	xxx
1970-71	1,264,247	1,099,570	2,363,817	+0.76
1971-72	1,248,839	1,121,826	2,370,665	+0.29
1972-73	1,224,959	1,136,326	2,361,285	-0.40
1973-74	1,183,777	1,137,660	2,321,437	-1.69
1974-75	1,149,633	1,127,818	2,277,451	-1.89
1975-76	1,129,451	1,116,696	2,246,147	-1.37
1976-77	1,093,578	1,100,095	2,193,673	-2.34
1977-78	1,054,040	1,074,833	2,128,873	-2.95
1978-79	1,008,664	1,038,082	2,046,746	-3.86
1979-80	968,325	1,000,476	1,968,801	-3.81
1980-81	940,387	968,905	1,909,292	-3.02
1981-82	903,342	935,673	1,839,015	-3.68

NONPUBLIC

YEAR	Elementary K-6	Secondary 7-12	Total	% Change From Prior Year
1969-70	409,389	132,580	541,969	xxx
1970-71	387,478	129,673	517,151	-4.59
1971-72	360,553	126,274	486,827	-5.86
1972-73	334,165	121,937	456,102	-6.31
1973-74	321,056	122,939	443,995	-2.65
1974-75	310,669	122,723	433,392	-2.39
1975-76	306,037	121,932	427,969	-1.25
1976-77	302,387	121,667	424,054	-0.91
1977-78	296,973	119,730	416,703	-1.73
1978-79	289,630	116,855	406,485	-2.45
1979-80	285,514	114,441	399,955	-1.61
1980-81	280,319	112,083	392,402	-1.89
1981-82	281,357	112,742	394,099	+0.43

SOURCE: Pa. Department of Education

TABLE 30
STAFFING STRUCTURE - OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Horizontal Percent Distribution)

SELECTED INDUSTRY LINES	SIC	OCCUPATIONS						
		Managers, Officers	Profes-sional	Technical	Sales	Clerical	Production and Maint.	Service
MANUFACTURING								
Durable Goods (Selected)	-	5.0	5.7	3.4	1.3	10.9	71.9	1.8
Furniture & fixtures	25	4.9	1.9	0.8	2.8	9.5	78.6	1.6
Primary metals	33	3.6	3.8	2.0	0.7	9.4	78.4	2.2
Fabricated metals	34	5.3	4.3	2.7	1.6	9.6	75.0	1.6
Machinery, exc. electrical	35	6.8	8.8	5.7	1.6	14.8	60.9	1.5
Electrical machinery	36	4.5	6.5	4.5	0.9	11.0	70.9	1.7
Transportation equipment	37	4.1	9.1	3.7	0.6	9.1	71.4	1.9
Instruments & related	38	7.3	8.1	6.2	3.7	15.0	58.2	1.5
Nondurable Goods (Selected)	-	5.1	4.3	1.5	2.6	11.0	73.2	2.3
Food products	20	5.8	1.2	0.7	5.0	10.1	72.8	4.6
Paper products	26	5.4	4.2	1.3	2.4	9.6	75.3	1.8
Printing & publishing	27	6.7	8.7	0.6	5.2	19.6	57.3	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastics	30	5.3	3.4	1.7	1.8	8.4	77.6	1.7
NONMANUFACTURING (Selected)								
Contract construction	15-17	8.6	3.8	1.0	1.2	7.3	77.4	0.8
Transportation, communications, public utilities 2/	41-49	6.4	9.5	1/	2.0	21.9	58.5	1.8
Trucking & warehousing	42	5.4	0.7	-	1.3	12.6	79.2	0.9
Wholesale & retail trade	50-59	8.4	3.6	1/	22.4	20.3	21.9	23.3
Finance (banking)	60	18.9	5.0	1.1	0.4	70.3	0.7	3.6
Services								
Business services	73	8.3	10.0	4.4	3.8	29.1	12.0	32.3
Hospitals	806	4.0	50.1	1/	-	16.1	4.4	25.4
Federal Government	919	9.9	20.1	1/	0.1	45.8	19.1	5.0
State Government	929	8.5	27.0	1/	4.4	27.7	19.0	13.4
Local Government 3/	939	10.3	12.9	1/	-	15.5	26.4	34.9
Education 4/	82	4.6	60.0	1/	0.2	14.1	4.8	16.2

1/ Combined with Professional Occupat ns. 2/ Excludes Railroads and Postal Service.
3/ Excludes Hospitals and Educational Institutions. 4/ Includes Private and Public Schools.

TABLE 31
UNITED STATES
PROJECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROWTH
1980-1990 - AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS

Occupational Field/Occupation	Projected Openings	Growth Key
Professional	2,337,000	
Kindergarten and Elementary School Teachers	217,000	C
Registered Nurses	179,000	B
Engineering and Science Technicians	168,000	B
Engineers	120,000	B
Secondary School Teachers	107,000	F
Accountants	104,000	B
Social Workers	69,000	C
Drafters	55,000	B
Programmers	36,000	B
Lawyers	34,000	B
Systems Analysts	28,000	A
Librarians	21,000	E
Physicians	17,000	B
Radiologic (X-Ray) Technicians	16,000	B
Pychologists	12,000	C
Reporters	12,000	C
All Other Professional Workers	1,142,000	-
Managers	1,272,000	
Bank Officers	55,000	B
Buyers	26,000	C
Purchasing Agents	20,000	C
All Other Managers	1,171,000	-
Clerical Workers	4,810,000	
Cashiers	648,000	B
Secretaries	575,000	B
Bookkeepers	373,000	C
Typists	299,000	C
Bank Tellers	125,000	B
Computer Operators	67,000	A
All Other Clerical Workers	2,733,000	-
Sales Workers	1,872,000	
Retail Trade Sales Workers	1,199,000	C
Real Estate Agents	104,000	B
Manufacturers Sales Workers	71,000	C
Insurance Agents	46,000	C
All Other Sales Workers	452,000	-

GROWTH KEY:

A - Much faster than average
B - Faster than average
C - As fast as average
D - Slower than average
E - Little change
F - Decline

(Continued)

Table 31 (Continued)

Projected Occupational Growth

Occupation Field/Occupation	Projected Openings	Growth Key
Craft Workers	2,124,000	
Carpenters	180,000	C
Auto Mechanics	147,000	C
Electricians (Construction)	63,000	C
Plumbers	52,000	C
Machinists	43,000	C
Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Mechanics	33,000	C
Bricklayers	38,000	B
Printing Press Operators and Assistants	26,000	D
Automobile Body Repairers	25,000	C
Compositors	21,000	F
Computer Service Technicians	19,000	A
TV and Radio Repairers	18,000	B
Sheet Metal Workers	17,000	C
Business Machine Repairers	12,000	A
All Other Craft Workers	1,430,000	-
Operatives	3,242,000	
Assemblers	364,000	C
Machine Tool Operators	155,000	C
Welders	106,000	C
All Other Operatives	2,617,000	-
Service Workers	5,232,000	
Waiters/Waitresses	788,000	C
Cooks	399,000	C
Licensed Practical Nurses	115,000	B
Cosmetologists	77,000	C
Dental Assistants	44,000	F
All Other Service Workers	3,809,000	

New Job Openings Methodology for Projecting Annual Openings:

Both growth and replacement needs are estimated, as before; however, replacement needs now include openings generated when people change occupations or leave the labor force. This approach yields an astonishing figure, 23.2 million openings annually for the '80s!

21.5 million - Replacement Needs
1.7 million - Growth

Source: Occupational Projections and Training Data, 1982 Edition, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Occupational Outlook Quarterly, Spring 1983, BLS.

Table 32

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	ACTIVE AS OF 3/31/83		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
XXX	TOTAL - ALL OCCUPATIONS (INCL. ENTRY)	530,547	257,213	89,245	67,391	55,181
0 & 1	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL OCC.	44,652	25,108	8,876	14,184	12,476
2	CLERICAL AND SALES OCCUPATIONS	106,638	46,217	32,211	19,669	15,747
3	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	97,416	34,454	19,012	16,128	13,430
4	AGRICULTURE, FISHERY, FORESTRY OCCUP.	4,061	1,995	195	239	100
5	PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	20,428	13,315	2,308	1,062	865
6	MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS	43,951	28,981	3,966	2,077	1,276
7	BENCHWORK OCCUPATIONS	36,883	19,049	11,846	4,576	3,655
8	STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	66,357	40,961	1,091	3,403	2,368
9	MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	110,161	47,133	9,740	6,053	5,264

* October 1, 1982 through March 31, 1983

Table 32

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(CONTINUED)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FY TO DATE*	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
003.161-014	Electronics Technician	501	300	13	56	17
045.107-010	Counselor	658	337	163	26	7
079.367-010	Medical Assistant	540	223	185	7	3
079.374-014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	981	299	279	715	675
091.227-010	Teacher, Secondary School	1092	496	285	8105	8066
092.227-010	Teacher, Elementary School	914	438	364	197	190
160.167-010	Accountant	1004	619	147	68	27
163.167-018	Manager, Sales	635	438	65	16	2
169.167-010	Administrative Assistant	1019	610	350	57	34
169.167-034	Manager, Office	888	612	341	30	10
185.167-046	Manager, Retail Store	1907	1211	421	99	49
187.167-106	Manager, Food Service	1057	636	225	53	26
201.362-030	Secretary	4689	2279	2235	487	233
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	5768	2317	2169	623	390
203.582-030	Keypunch Operator	1444	598	557	111	66
206.362-010	File Clerk	1023	319	256	76	62
209.562-010	Clerk, General	11174	4479	3823	1150	921
210.382-014	Bookkeeper	2033	1117	1005	273	130
211.362-010	Cashier	2123	733	671	140	92

*October 1, 1982 to March 31, 1983

Table 32

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(CONTINUED)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FY TO DATE*	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
211.362-018	Teller	629	257	237	194	136
211.462-010	Cashier	2461	888	788	235	186
213.362-010	Computer Operator	1092	626	305	69	29
216.482-010	Accounting Clerk	1538	888	703	155	80
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	4870	2228	1987	473	305
222.387-058	Stock Clerk	1596	894	128	334	289
237.367-038	Receptionist	2125	967	944	205	112
249.367-074	Teacher Aide	1175	390	357	701	669
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	3666	1299	748	2472	2351
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	3540	1489	1231	1039	914
290.477-018	Sales Clerk, Food	957	454	238	897	924
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	383	164	136	352	201
301.474-010	House Worker, General	796	204	199	84	33
311.477-014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	2084	597	513	1593	1329
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	6961	2197	2047	3522	3296
312.474-010	Bartender	2255	1055	517	183	132
313.361-014	Cook	2539	1109	426	586	436
313.361-022	Cook, Short Order	2724	1038	373	292	153
315.361-010	Cook	1186	550	179	120	66

*October 1, 1982 to March 31, 1983

Table 32

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(CONTINUED)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FY TO DATE*	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	5570	1905	724	686	508
323.687-014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	2373	804	743	190	138
332.271-010	Cosmetologist	1046	292	253	48	31
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	8635	2400	2185	490	287
355.677-010	Food-Service Worker, Hospital	1244	322	271	73	55
359.677-018	Nursery School Attendant	885	227	213	32	46
363.682-018	Presser, Machine	975	480	230	106	87
372.667-034	Guard, Security	2789	1550	109	763	628
381.687-014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	8340	3222	987	1583	1457
408.161-010	Landscape Gardener	334	196	7	2	1
410.684-010	Farmworker, Dairy	242	105	4	2	1
509.686-010	Laborer, General	5034	3659	280	46	43
519.687-022	Foundry Worker, General	1265	862	31	4	1
526.381-010	Baker	201	95	16	21	11
526.686-010	Baker Helper	314	131	43	78	73
529.686-014	Cannery Worker	398	211	163	38	43
556.685-038	Injection - Molding- Machine Tender	223	110	85	45	36

*October 1, 1982 to March 31, 1983

Table 32

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(CONTINUED)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FY TO DATE*	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
579.687-030	Selector	304	205	129	65	61
600.280-022	Machinist	2225	1688	22	74	48
600.380-018	Machine Set-Up Operator	727	525	34	21	15
604.685-026	Lathe Operator, Production	550	435	21	2	2
609.685-018	Production - Machine Tender	1922	1311	290	38	32
615.482-022	Punch - Press Operator	694	439	89	9	7
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	3716	2130	25	290	137
620.261-022	Construction - Equipment Mechanic	432	338	1	23	17
625.281-010	Diesel Mechanic	731	498	8	59	26
638.281-014	Maintenance Mechanic	1520	1096	20	96	57
638.281-018	Millwright	808	681	6	12	7
723.684-014	Assembler I (light fixture)	137	67	49	101	99
726.261-010	Electronics Assembler, Developmental	24	13	6	55	54
726.684-018	Electronics Assembler	1420	753	612	131	103
729.687-010	Assembler, Electrical Accessories	338	205	162	2	1
737.684-022	Fuse Assembler	9	3	3	108	108
739.687-030	Assembler, Small Products	599	388	302	24	15

*October 1, 1982 to March 31, 1983

Table 32

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(CONTINUED)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FY TO DATE*	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
741.684-026	Painter, Spray	670	420	28	26	16
781.687-010	Assembler (garment)	305	183	157	36	28
782.684-058	Sewer, Hand	345	169	150	34	26
787.682-046	Sewing - Machine Operator	3787	1549	1507	600	447
789.687-070	Garment Inspector	388	208	201	71	61
804.281-010	Sheet-Metal Worker	554	400	13	46	28
806.684-010	Assembler, Automobile	518	365	43	0	0
807.381-010	Automobile - Body Repairer	1404	752	9	123	50
819.384-010	Welder, Combination	1909	1355	25	55	44
819.684-010	Welder, Production Line	438	284	16	8	6
824.261-010	Electrician	1662	1161	21	169	107
828.281-010	Electronics Mechanic	630	435	14	40	14
829.281-014	Electrical Repairer	519	411	13	48	31
840.381-010	Painter	1837	1040	19	92	63
844.364-010	Cement Mason	677	468	6	21	8
850.663-010	Bulldozer Operator	398	292	1	9	4
859.683-010	Operating Engineer	2223	1704	12	28	13
860.381-022	Carpenter	4197	2731	21	325	198

*October 1, 1982, to March 31, 1983

Table 32

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(CONTINUED)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FY TO DATE*	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
861.381-018	Bricklayer	1060	772	7	53	28
862.381-018	Pipe Fitter	612	457	2	47	36
862.381-030	Plumber	657	432	3	62	31
866.381-010	Roofer	1250	750	6	39	25
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	7947	4636	87	281	220
869.687-026	Construction Worker II	6582	3651	58	387	368
899.281-014	Maintenance Repairer, Factory or Mill	507	385	6	162	152
899.381-010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	2835	1623	22	296	187
904.383-010	Tractor - Trailer - Truck Driver	5321	3526	33	386	200
905.663-014	Truck Driver, Heavy	5744	3585	39	118	89
906.683-022	Truck Driver, Light	2050	1187	24	117	80
913.463-010	Bus Driver	786	423	113	45	34
915.467-010	Automobile - Service Station Attendant	1495	654	38	138	78
919.687-014	Cleaner II	500	198	32	66	39
920.587-018	Packager, Hand	8683	3326	2544	698	622
920.685-078	Packager, Machine	1011	573	350	103	90
920.687-014	Bagger	108	40	15	124	131

*October 1, 1983 to March 31, 1983

Table 32

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(CONTINUED)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FY TO DATE*	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
921.663-010	Bridge-or-Gantry Crane Operator	1631	1294	48	0	0
929.687-030	Material Handler	16325	7658	776	2186	2010

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Employment Security Automated Reporting System Table 96, March 31, 1983.

NOTES: Active data are for March 31, 1983.
All other data are the totals for the Fiscal Year to Date.

* Fiscal Year to Date - October 1, 1982 through March 31, 1983.

TABLE 33

JOB OPENINGS AVAILABLE IN JOB SERVICE OFFICES

ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

Occupation	Pay Range	Areas With A Significant Number Of Openings
Administrative Clerk	$7,094 - $11,883	Most Job Service Offices
Automobile Mechanic	3.64 - 8.89	Most Job Service Offices
Carpenter	4.33 - 9.25	Most Job Service Offices
Clerk, General	6,968 - 11,243	Most Job Service Offices
Clerk-Typist	7,280 - 12,046	Most Job Service Offices
Construction Worker	3.39 - 6.32	Most Job Service Offices
Cook, Restaurant	3.35 - 5.04	Most Job Service Offices
Material Handler	3.35 - 6.02	Most Job Service Offices
Sales Agent, Insurance	8,456 - 17,940	Most Job Service Offices
Secretary	7,730 - 13,788	Most Job Service Offices
Trailer Truck Driver	3.98 - 10.09	Most Job Service Offices
Waiter/Waitress, Informal	3.35 - 3.48	Most Job Service Offices
Management Trainee	7,067 - 14,818	North Alabama AL; Southern Central IL; Statewide MS; Cleveland ND; Central OH; San Antonio TX; Statewide WI; Davenport IA; Boston Metro MA; Southern MS; Statewide NH; Pittsburgh PA; Dallas TX; Northern Metro VA; Statewide WV; Eastern Idaho ID; Springfield MA; Fayetteville NC; Binghamton NY; Providence RI; Fort Worth TX; Richmond VA; Northwest IL; Central MO; Hickory NC; Cincinnati OH; Austin TX; Midland TX
Accounting Clerk	7,789 - 12,758	Statewide CT; Omaha NB; Statewide WI; Honolulu HI; Raleigh NC; Des Moines IA; Dallas TX; St. Louis MO; Houston TX
Cash Clerk	6,968 - 8,640	North Alabama AL; Southern MS; Las Vegas NV; Dallas TX; Lynchburg VA; Ft. Lauderdale FL; Charlotte NC; Columbia SC; Houston TX; Richmond VA; Orlando FL; Hammonton NJ; Florence SC; Longview TX; Roanoke VA; South West ID; Statewide NM; Auston TX; San Antonio TX; Tidewater VA
Cashier-Checker	6,968 - 8,004	North Alabama AL; Statewide DE; Eastern Idaho ID; Hickory NC; Charleston SC; South Alabama AL; Jacksonville FL; Northern MS; Long Island NY; Beaumont TX; Statewide AR; Orlando FL; Fayetteville NC; Youngstown OH; Statewide CT; Tampa FL; Greenville NC; Harrisburg PA
Full-Charge Bookkeeper	7,613 - 13,843	Miami FL; Southern MS; San Antonio TX; Spokane WA; Orlando FL; Statewide ND; Statewide VT; Statewide WI; Tampa FL; Easton WA; Boston Metro MA; Austin TX; King/Snohar. Cnty. WA
Receptionist	7,025 - 10,975	Statewide CT; Tampa FL; Northwest IL; Reno NV; Dallas TX; Eastern WA; Ft. Lauderdale FL; Honolulu HI; Boston Metro MA; Houston TX; Statewide WI; Miani FL; Des Moines IA; Minn./St. Paul MN; Harrisburg PA; San Antonio TX; Orlando FL; Central IL; Paterson NJ; Austin TX; Northern Metro VA

TABLE 33
JOB OPENINGS AVAILABLE IN JOB SERVICE OFFICES
ACROSS THE UNITED STATES
(CONTINUED)

Occupation	Pay Range	Areas With A Significant Number Of Openings							
Sales Clerk	$6,968 - $8,134	Orlando	FL	South West	ID	Statewide	ME	Central	MO
		Long Island	NY	Rochester	NY	Allentown	PA	Dallas	TX
				Statewide	WI				
Sales Representative	6,968 - 19,850	Denver Metro	CO	Orlando	FL	Tampa	FL	Davenport	IA
		Fort Dodge	IA	Ottumwa	IA	Sioux City	IA	South Central	ID
		Indianapolis	IN	Detroit	MI	Southwest	MN	Minn./St. Paul	MN
		Kansas City	MO	St. Louis	MO	Omaha	NB	Asheville	NC
		Newark	NJ	Las Vegas	NV	Reno	NV	Syracuse	NY
		Cincinnati	OH	Columbus	OH	Houston	TX	Northern Metro	VA
		King/Snohom. Cnty.	WA	Statewide	WI				
Salesperson, General Merchandise	6,968 - 10,231	Colorado Springs	CO	Denver Metro	CO	Statewide	DE	Miami	FL
		Orlando	FL	Tallahassee	FL	Tampa	FL	Fort Dodge	IA
		Sioux City	IA	Eastern Idaho	ID	Southwest	ID	Northwest	MN
		Kansas City	MO	Statewide	ND	Las Vegas	NV	Albany	NY
		Buffalo	NY	Pittsburgh	PA	Statewide	SD	Austin	TX
		Beaumont	TX	Dallas	TX	Houston	TX	Statewide	VT
		King/Snohom. Cnty.	WA	Statewide	WI				
Telephone Solicitor	6,968 - 10,239	Denver Metro	CO	Orlando	FL	Tampa	FL	Chicago Metro	IL
		Boston Metro	MA	Lawrence	MA	Kansas City	MO	St. Loyis	MO
		Las Vegas	NV	Dallas	TX	Houston	TX	San Antonio	TX
		Northern Metro	VA	King/Snohom. Cnty.	WA				
Cleaner, Housekeeping	3.35 - 4.19	Orlando	FL	Waterloo	IA	Chicago Metro	IL	Asheville	NC
		Statewide	NM	Reno	NV	Columbia	SC	Flornece	SC
		Austin	TX	Dallas	TX				
Cleaner, Commercial	3.35 - 5.12	Statewide	CT	Ft. Lauderdale	FL	Miami	FL	Orlando	FL
		Boston Metro	MA	Charlotte	NC	Greenville	NC	Raleigh	NC
		Paterson	NJ	Trenton	NJ	Mid Hudson	NY	Dayton	OH
		Dallas	TX	Houston	TX	San Antonio	TX	Northern Metro	VA
Cook, Short Order, Grill/Fry	3.35 - 4.41	Miami	FL	Southern	IL	Asheville	NC	Greenville	NC
		White Plains	NY	Dayton	OH	Columbia	SC	Northern Metro	VA
		Statewide	WI						
Counter Attendant, Lunchroom	3.35 - 3.55	North Alabama	AL	Statewide	AR	Statewide	CT	Taunton	MA
		Worcester	MA	Newark	NJ	Paterson	NJ	Statewide	NM
		Long Island	NY	Akron	OH	Columbus	OH	Dayton	OH
		Philadelphia	PA	Greenville	SC				
Guard, Security	3.36 - 5.37	Denver Metro	CO	Statewide	CT	Wash. DC Metro	DC	Statewide	DE
		Miami	FL	Orlando	FL	Tampa	FL	Chicago Metro	IL
		Northwest	IL	Louisville	KY	Boston Metro	MA	Taunton	MA
		Worcester	MA	St. Louis	MO	Asheville	NC	Charlotte	NC
		Fayetteville	NC	Hickory	NC	Statewide	NM	Newark	NJ
		Paterson	NJ	Trenton	NJ	Statewide	NM	Long Island	NY
		Syracuse	NY	White Plains	NY	Cincinnati	OH	Columbus	OH
		Philadelphia	PA	Dallas	TX	San Antonio	TX	Lynchburg	VA
		King/Snohom. Cnty.	WA						

TABLE 33
JOB OPENINGS AVAILABLE IN JOB SERVICE OFFICES
ACROSS THE UNITED STATES
(CONTINUED)

Occupation	Pay Range	Areas With A Significant Number Of Openings							
Kitchen Helper	$3.35 - $4.08	Statewide	AR	Statewide	CT	Ft. Lauderdale	FL	Orlando	FL
		Tampa	FL	Eastern Idaho	ID	Southern	IL	Boston Metro	MA
		Lawrence	MA	Worcester	MA	Statewide	ME	Kansas City	MO
		Statewide	NH	Hammonton	NJ	Paterson	NJ	Trenton	NJ
		Long Island	NY	Harrisburg	PA	Philadelphia	PA	Charleston	SC
		Florence	SC	Greenville	SC	Dallas	TX	Richmond	VA
		Statewide	VT	Statewide	WI				
Nurse Aide	3.35 - 4.24	South Alabama	AL	Denver Metro	CO	Central	IL	Southern	IL
		Statewide	ME	Central	MO	Kansas City	MO	St. Louis	MO
		Southern	MS	Buffalo	NY	Austin	TX	Fort Worth	TX
		Peninsula	VA	Northwest	WA				
Farmworker, Field Crop Laborer	3.79 - 3.81	Ft. Lauderdale	FL	Tampa	FL	Lynchburg	VA		
Sewing Machine Operator	3.35 - 4.10	Statewide	AR	Statewide	CT	Statewide	DE	Honolulu	HI
		Sioux City	IA	Boston Metro	MA	Springfield	MA	Statewide	ME
		Central	MO	Southwestern	MO	Northern	MS	Southern	MS
		Greensboro	NC	Greenville	NC	Hickory	NC	Hammonton	NJ
		Newark	NJ	Paterson	NJ	Trenton	NJ	Long Island	NY
		White Plains	NY	Dayton	OH	Allentown	PA	Harrisburg	PA
		Philadelphia	PA	Pittsburgh	PA	Providence	RI	Columbia	SC
		Florence	SC	Greenville	SC	Northern Metro	VA	Tidewater	VA
		Statewide	VT						
Construction Laborer	3.39 - 6.79	North Alabama	AL	Tallahassee	FL	Statewide	ME	Northwest	MN
		Central	MS	Northern	MS	Lincoln	NB	Charlotte	NC
		Greenville	NC	Raleigh	NC	Trenton	NJ	Greenville	SC
		Austin	TX	Dallas	TX	Northern Metro	VA	Roanoke	VA
		South Central	VA	Tidewater	VA				
Maintenance Repairer, Building	3.39 - 6.97	Western	CO	Ft. Lauderdale	FL	Miami	FL	Orlando	FL
		Tampa	FL	Southern	MS	Charlotte	NC	Austin	TX
		Dallas	TX	Houston	TX	San Antonio	TX	Northern Metro	VA
		Tidewater	VA						
Laborer, Stores	3.39 - 6.66	North Alabama	AL	South Alabama	AL	Statewide	AR	Denver Metro	CO
		Ft. Lauderdale	FL	Orlando	FL	Tampa	FL	Boston Metro	MA
		Taunton	MA	Worcester	MA	Statewide	NH	Paterson	NJ
		Long Island	NY	South East	OH	Harrisburg	PA	Providence	RI
		Statewide	SD	Central	TX	Dallas	TX	South Central	VA
		Tidewater	VA						
Packager, Hand	3.35 - 5.58	Statewide	CT	Lawrence	MA	Worcester	MA	Charlotte	NC
		Greensboro	NC	Hickory	NC	Raleigh	NC	Hammonton	NJ
		Paterson	NJ	Trenton	NJ	Long Island	NY	Rochester	NY
		Allentown	PA	Providence	RI	Statewide	WI		
Truck Driver	3.38 - 7.57	Denver Metro	CO	Tampa	FL	Honolulu	HI	Boston Metro	MA
		Central	NM	Statewide	NH	Jersey City	NJ	Statewide	NM
		Austin	TX	Dallas	TX	Houston	TX	Northern Metro	VA
		Eastern	WA	Statewide	WI				

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

IV. Characteristics and Trends in Unemployment

A. Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

During 1982 seven out of ten unemployed were male. Thirty-three percent were between 25-34 years and another 20 percent were in the 35-44 age group. The 24 and under age group contained 18 percent of the total unemployed. For the 24 and under group the first and second quarter percent distributions were 6 percent higher than the third and fourth quarters.

When examining the industries in which the unemployed had previously worked, the split was 53.9 percent in manufacturing and 46.1 percent in nonmanufacturing. For manufacturing the percentage of the totals ranged from a low of 45.2 in the first quarter to a high of 58.1 in the fourth quarter. In the nonmanufacturing industries the construction industries ranged from a high of 21.4 in the first quarter to a low 8.4 during the third quarter.

Among occupations, structural workers had the highest share of unemployment for 1982 with an average of 20.4 percent of the total. The 27.6 percent recorded in the first quarter was the highest percentage recorded during the year for structural occupations.

B. Trends in Unemployment

The 599,000 annual average unemployment during 1982 was 30 percent higher than the 458,000 recorded in 1981. Unemployment rates for both years, 10.9 and 8.4 percent respectively, exceeded the national

rates of 9.7 percent and 7.6 percent. Table 35 ranks the labor market areas according to their unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted). In 1982, Emporium recorded the highest annual rate of 27.5 percent which was almost double the highest rate recorded in 1981 for Lock Haven-Renovo (14.2 percent). Following Emporium in the top five with their respective rates were Uniontown-Connellsville, 19.8 percent; Lock Haven-Renovo, 18.0 percent; Bedford, 17.0 percent; and Johnstown, 16.8 percent.

Thirty-four labor market areas reported higher unemployment rates than the state rate. Harrisburg and Lancaster again recorded the lowest unemployment rates with 6.8 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively.

Sharon and Williamsport exhibited the greatest relative change from 1981. Sharon jumped from twenty-eighth to eighth with the rate going from 8.9 percent in 1981 to 16.3 percent in 1982. Williamsport dropped from sixth to twenty-sixth. Even with the drop in ranking Williamsport's rate increased from 11.9 percent to 12.4 percent. Clearfield had the distinction of ranking thirteenth in both 1981 and in 1982.

Using the first quarter unemployment rates for each county it is possible to categorize counties and identify them as an area with a labor shortage or suplus. For purposes of classification, counties having an unemployment rate of less than 6 percent are earmarked as having a labor shortage while those with rates of 6 percent and above

have a labor surplus. Table 36 reveals that no county in the state experienced a labor shortage. Two counties, Cumberland and Lancaster, had moderate labor surplus with unemployment rates of 8.2 percent and 8.9 percent, respectively. Nine counties reported serious labor surplus during the first quarter of 1983 with unemployment rates between 9.0 percent and 11.9 percent. The remaining 56 counties were classified as having excessive labor surplus (rates higher then 12.0 percent). Cameron with 32.2 percent; Somerset, 27.4 percent; Fayette, 27.3 percent; and Fulton, 24.7 percent were counties with the highest unemployment rates. Pennsylvania's unemployment rate of 14.3 percent fell into the excessive labor surplus group.

The U.S. Department of Labor, using a set of criteria, each year classifies areas as labor surplus areas for purposes of Defense Manpower Policy Number 48 (DMP-4B) and Executive Orders 12073 and 10582 (implementing the Buy American Act). Employers in such designated areas are eligible for preference in bidding on federal procurement contracts under these Acts or Orders. Table 37 lists the counties, cities and townships eligible for the procurement preference.

A new Federal geographic designation known as High Unemployment Areas (HUAs) was defined in Public Law 98-8 which was passed by the Congress of the United States on March 24, 1983. These designations will be used to distribute federal funds among states and areas. The funds will be used for: 1) Community Development Grants; 2) Social Services Block Grants; 3) Community Services Block Grants; 4) Library

Services and Construction Act Grants; 5) Rebuilding Aviation Infrastructure; and 6) Employment and Training Assistance including Job Corps, Summer Youth Employment, and Services to Displaced Workers.

To be eligible as an HUA, an area must be either 1) a civil jurisdiction with a population of 50,000 or more, according to the 1980 Census; 2) a county less the civil jurisdiction(s) with more than 50,000 population; or 3) a county as a whole which does not contain any civil jurisdictions with a population of more than 50,000. The area must also have an average unemployment rate for the latest 12 months greater than or equal to 90 percent of the average United States unemployment rate for the same time period. An area can also be declared an HUA if it meets the geographic criteria listed above and it "has experienced or is about to experience a sudden economic dislocation resulting in job loss that is significant both in terms of the number of jobs eliminated and the effect upon the unemployment rate of the area." Table 38 lists the HUAs located in Pennsylvania.

A new list of HUAs will be developed on a yearly basis and will be effective during the Federal Fiscal Year, October 1 through September 30. An area can be added to the list at any time, but the HUA designation will be re-examined on September 30 for continued inclusion during the following fiscal year.

The law states that any money allocated to the HUA must be used to create the maximum volume of new employment opportunities in the

shortest amount of time. These new employment opportunities are to be targeted for people who have been unemployed for at least 15 of the 26 weeks prior to the distribution of the money.

TABLE 34

PENNSYLVANIA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Vertical Percent Distribution

CHARACTERISTIC	1st Qtr 1982	2nd Qtr 1982	3rd Qtr 1982	4th Qtr 1982	Annual Average 1982
BOTH SEXES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	72.1	68.6	67.6	69.8	69.6
Female	27.9	31.4	32.4	30.2	30.4
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
24 and under	21.6	20.8	15.7	14.8	18.1
25-34	32.4	32.5	33.8	33.5	33.1
35-44	18.5	18.7	20.6	21.0	19.8
45-54	15.6	15.9	16.3	16.7	16.1
55-64	11.2	11.7	13.1	13.2	12.3
65 and over	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	45.2	54.2	57.6	58.1	53.9
Durable Goods	30.9	37.9	42.3	42.9	38.6
Nondurable Goods	14.3	16.3	15.3	15.2	15.3
Nonmanufacturing	54.8	45.8	42.4	41.9	46.1
Mining	1.6	2.3	3.4	2.9	2.6
Construction	21.4	13.6	8.4	11.2	13.6
Transp. & Pub. Util.	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.2	3.7
Wholesale & Ret. Trade	12.9	13.3	12.6	11.6	12.5
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.5
Service & Misc. 1/	13.5	11.2	12.3	11.7	12.2
ALL OCCUPATIONS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	7.2	7.4	9.8	9.2	8.5
Clerical	9.2	10.3	10.8	11.0	10.3
Sales	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.1
Service	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.1	5.6
Farm., Fish., & For.	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
Processing	8.8	10.9	11.0	10.6	10.3
Machine Trades	9.6	12.1	13.9	15.2	12.8
Bench Work	11.5	12.4	12.4	11.7	12.0
Structural Work	27.6	20.9	16.1	17.5	20.4
Miscellaneous	15.4	16.2	16.7	16.1	16.1

SOURCE: "Pennsylvania Insured Unemployed," Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security

1/ Includes Service, government, and miscellaneous manufacturing.

TABLE 35

RANK[1/] AND RECENT UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKET AREAS

CALENDAR YEARS: 1981 and 1982

(U.S. and Pennsylvania included for comparative purposes)

Labor Market Areas	1982 Annual Averages Rank	Rate %	Number Unemployed (000's)	Labor Market Areas	1981 Annual Averages Rank	Rate %	Number Unemployed (000's)
Emporium	1	27.5	0.7	Lock Haven-Renovo	1	14.2	2.3
Uniontown-Connellsville	2	19.8	11.9	Huntingdon	2	14.1	2.5
Lock Haven - Renovo	3	18.0	2.8	Bedford	3	13.0	2.6
Bedford	4	17.0	3.3	Johnstown	4	12.8	13.8
Johnstown	5	16.8	17.9	Kittanning-Ford City	5	12.5	3.8
Kittanning-Ford City	5	16.8	5.3	Altoona	6	11.9	6.9
Huntingdon	7	16.7	3.0	Williamsport	6	11.9	6.4
Sharon	8	16.3	9.0	Dushore-Laporte	6	11.9	0.3
New Castle	9	16.2	7.1	Uniontown-Connellsville	9	11.8	7.0
Butler	10	16.0	10.2	Berwick-Bloomsburg	10	11.7	3.4
Lewistown	11	14.5	4.0	Emporium	11	11.6	0.3
Oil City-Franklin-Titusville	11	14.5	5.2	Tunkhannock	12	11.5	1.1
Clearfield	13	14.2	5.8	Clearfield	13	11.4	4.6
Meadville	13	14.2	4.5	Lewistown	14	10.8	3.0
Waynesburg	15	13.8	1.9	Meadville	14	10.8	3.5
Berwick-Bloomsburg	16	13.5	3.8	Pottsville	16	10.5	7.1
Clarion	16	13.5	2.4	Clarion	17	10.4	1.9
Altoona	18	13.1	7.4	Northeast	18	10.3	30.1
Sayre-Athens-Towanda	18	13.1	3.5	Waynesburg	18	10.3	1.4
Dushore-Laporte	20	13.0	0.3	Butler	20	10.2	6.4
Punxsutawney	20	13.0	2.8	Indiana	20	10.2	4.5
St. Marys	20	13.0	2.2	Wellsboro	22	10.1	1.3
Chambersburg-Waynesboro	23	12.9	7.7	Coudersport	23	9.8	0.7
Pottsville	24	12.7	8.5	New Castle	23	9.8	4.2
Wellsboro	25	12.5	2.2	Punxsutawney	25	9.7	2.0
Williamsport	26	12.4	6.5	Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel	26	9.6	7.9
Pittsburgh	27	12.3	128.0	Erie	26	9.6	12.1
Erie	28	12.1	15.2	Sharon	28	8.9	4.9
Tunkhannock	28	12.1	1.2	Sayre-Athens-Towanda	28	8.9	2.3
Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel	30	11.9	9.9	Susquehanna County 2/	30	8.6	1.6
Coudersport	31	11.8	0.9	Bradford	31	8.5	2.0
Indiana	32	11.5	5.0	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	32	8.4	26.3
Northeast	33	11.[illegible]	32.9	Oil City-Franklin-Titusville	32	8.4	3.
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	34	10.9	34.0	PENNSYLVANIA		8.4	458.0
York	34	10.9	19.8	Honesdale-Matamoras	34	8.3	2.0
PENNSYLVANIA		10.9	599.0	Reading	35	8.2	13.0
Lebanon	36	10.7	5.2	Lebanon	35	8.2	4.1
Reading	37	10.0	15.9	St. Marys	37	8.1	1.4
Bradford	38	9.8	2.2	Chambersburg-Waynesburg	38	7.9	4.7
UNITED STATES		9.7	10678.0	York	39	7.7	13.8
State College	39	9.5	4.8	UNITED STATES		7.6	8273.0
Warren	39	9.5	2.0	Philadelphia	40	7.5	164.7
Susquehanna Co.[2/]	41	9.1	1.7	Pittsburgh	40	7.5	77.5
Philadelphia	42	8.6	189.1	State College	42	7.3	3.6
Honesdale-Matamoras	42	8.6	2.1	Warren	43	7.0	1.5
Lancaster	44	7.4	13.6	Harrisburg	44	6.1	14.4
Harrisburg	45	6.8	16.0	Lancaster	45	5.5	10.1

1/ Pennsylvania's 45 labor market areas ranked on basis of rate of unemployment. All data on 1982 benchmarks.

2/ Part of Binghamton, New York Labor Market Area.

TABLE 36

PENNSYLVANIA
LABOR SUPPLY CLASSIFICATION 1/ BY COUNTY
(BASED ON QUARTERLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES)
FIRST QUARTER 1983

County	Unemp. Rate %	Number Unemp. (000's)	County	Unemp. Rate %	Number Unemp. (000's)
EXCESSIVE LABOR SHORTAGE (Less than 1.5%)					
None					
SERIOUS LABOR SHORTAGE (1.5 to 2.9%)					
None					
MODERATE LABOR SHORTAGE (3.0 to 5.9%)					
None					
MODERATE LABOR SURPLUS (6.0 to 8.9%)					
Cumberland	8.2	7.4	Lancaster	8.9	15.6
SERIOUS LABOR SURPLUS (9.0 to 11.9%)					
Bucks	11.3	25.2	Perry	10.1	1.9
Chester	9.2	13.3	Philadelphia	10.8	84.6
Dauphin	9.0	10.6	Pike	11.5	0.9
Delaware	9.5	23.9	Susquehanna	11.4	2.1
Montgomery	9.6	28.3			
EXCESSIVE LABOR SURPLUS (12.0% or more)					
Adams	14.1	4.5	Lackawanna	12.4	12.2
Allegheny	15.2	96.1	Lawrence	23.4	10.5
Armstrong	21.3	6.7	Lebanon	14.0	6.7
Beaver	23.8	23.6	Lehigh	14.8	19.3
Bedford	23.9	4.7	Luzerne	14.3	21.6
Berks	12.5	19.3	Lycoming	17.0	8.8
Blair	18.4	10.2	McKean	14.7	3.3
Bradford	15.7	4.0	Mercer	22.1	11.8
Butler	20.2	13.0	Mifflin	20.3	4.0
Cambria	23.8	17.2	Monroe	14.0	4.3
Cameron	32.2	0.8	Montour	12.7	0.9
Carbon	16.6	4.3	Northampton	15.7	17.1
Centre	12.8	6.4	Northumberland	15.4	6.9
Clarion	18.0	3.3	PENNSYLVANIA	14.3	766.0
Clearfield	19.5	8.0	Potter	16.5	1.2
Clinton	23.3	3.7	Schuylkill	16.8	11.0
Columbia	16.9	4.7	Snyder	13.1	1.9
Crawford	19.9	7.4	Somerset	27.4	9.2
Elk	16.8	2.8	Sullivan	15.5	0.4
Erie	17.5	21.7	Tioga	14.9	2.6
Fayette	27.3	16.9	Union	13.9	2.0
Forest	25.0	0.6	Venango	22.9	6.4
Franklin	17.4	9.0	Warren	15.9	3.4
Fulton	24.7	1.6	Washington	18.8	18.5
Greene	22.8	3.1	Wayne	13.7	2.0
Huntingdon	23.3	4.1	Westmoreland	19.5	35.1
Indiana	16.2	6.9	Wyoming	14.9	1.5
Jefferson	17.4	3.8	York	13.9	20.2
Juniata	18.5	1.5			

1/ Labor supply classifications should not be confused with the annual area classifications by the U.S. Department of Labor of labor surplus areas for the purposes of Defense Manpower Policy No. 48 (DMP-48) and Executive Orders 12073 and 10582 (implementing the Buy American Act).

TABLE 37

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR SURPLUS AREAS
ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE
FROM OCTOBER 1, 1983 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1984

Counties

Armstrong County
Beaver County
Bedford County
Bradford County
Butler County
Cambria County
Cameron County
Carbon County
Centre County
Clarion County
Clearfield County
Clinton County
Columbia County
Crawford County
Elk County
Fayette County
Forest County
Franklin County
Fulton County
Greene County
Huntingdon County
Indiana County
Jefferson County
Juniata County
Lawrence County
Lebanon County
Lycoming County
McKean County
Mercer County
Mifflin County
Monroe County
Northumberland County
Potter County
Schuylkill County
Somerset County
Sullivan County
Tioga County
Union County
Venango County
Warren County
Washington County
Westmoreland County
Wyoming County
York County

Balance of Counties

Balance of Allegheny County	-	Allegheny County less Pittsburgh City and Penn Hills Twp.
Balance of Blair County	-	Blair County less Altoona City
Balance of Erie County	-	Erie County less Erie City
Balance of Lackawanna County	-	Lackawanna County less Scranton City
Balance of Lehigh County	-	Lehigh County less Allentown City and part of Bethlehem City
Balance of Luzerne County	-	Luzerne County less Wilkes-Barre City
Balance of Northampton County	-	Northampton County less part of Bethlehem City

Cities and Townships

Allentown City	-	in Lehigh County
Altoona City	-	in Blair County
Bethlehem City	-	in Northampton County
Bristol Township	-	in Bucks County
Erie City	-	in Erie County
Penn Hills Township	-	in Allegheny County
Pittsburgh City	-	in Allegheny County
Reading City	-	in Berks County
Wilkes-Barre City	-	in Luzerne County

The above areas have been classified by the U.S. Department of Labor as labor surplus areas for purposes of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4B (DMP-4B) and Executive Orders 12073 and 10582 (implementing the Buy American Act). Employers in such designated areas are eligible for preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts under these Acts or Orders.

To be classified as a labor surplus area a city or township must have (1) a population of 50,000 or more in 1980 Census or in any official annual updates of census estimates and (2) have an unemployment rate of 1.2 times the national average during the reference period. Counties or balances of counties (counties less areas of 50,000 population), regardless of population size, that have unemployment rates of 1.2 times the national average during the reference period are also classified as labor surplus areas. If 1.2 times the national average during the reference period is 10.0% or greater, an area whose unemployment rate is 10.0% or greater during the same period will be classified as a labor surplus area. The reference period is determined by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and currently is January 1981 through December 1982.

An area can also be classified as a labor surplus area due to exceptional circumstances if the area experiences a significant rise in its unemployment rate that reaches 1.2 times the current national unemployment rate. This rise in the unemployment rate should be expected to last at least one year and to stay at a level high enough to continue to meet the eligibility criteria under which the area was classified.

The list will be revised and published in October of each year.

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Research & Statistics
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA — DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY — OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TABLE 38

PENNSYLVANIA CIVIL JURISDICTIONS WITH HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT
ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER P. L. 98-8

ELIGIBLE HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT AREAS	CIVIL JURISDICTIONS INCLUDED
Adams County	Adams County
Balance of Allegheny County	Allegheny County less Penn Hills Township and Pittsburgh City
Allentown City	Allentown City in Lehigh County
Altoona City	Altoona City in Blair County
Armstrong County	Armstrong County
Beaver County	Beaver County
Bensalem Township	Bensalem Township in Bucks County
Bedford County	Bedford County
Balance of Berks County	Berks County less Reading City
Bethlehem City	Bethlehem City in Lehigh County and Northampton County
Balance of Blair County	Blair County less Altoona City
Bradford County	Bradford County
Bristol Township	Bristol Township in Bucks County
Balance of Bucks County	Bucks County less Bensalem Township and Bristol Township
Butler County	Butler County
Cambria County	Cambria County
Cameron County	Cameron County
Carbon County	Carbon County
Centre County	Centre County
Clarion County	Clarion County
Clearfield County	Clearfield County
Clinton County	Clinton County
Columbia County	Columbia County
Crawford County	Crawford County
Elk County	Elk County
Erie City	Erie City in Erie County
Balance of Erie County	Erie County less Erie City
Fayette County	Fayette County
Forest County	Forest County
Franklin County	Franklin County
Fulton County	Fulton County
Greene County	Greene County
Huntingdon County	Huntingdon County
Indiana County	Indiana County
Jefferson County	Jefferson County
Juniata County	Juniata County
Balance of Lackawanna County	Lackawanna County less Scranton City
Lancaster City	Lancaster City in Lancaster County
Lawrence County	Lawrence County
Lebanon County	Lebanon County
Balance of Lehigh County	Lehigh County less Allentown City and Bethlehem City
Balance of Luzerne County	Luzerne County less Wilkes-Barre City
Lycoming County	Lycoming County
McKean County	McKean County
Mercer County	Mercer County
Mifflin County	Mifflin County
Monroe County	Monroe County
Montour County	Montour County
Balance of Northampton County	Northampton County less Bethlehem City
Northumberland County	Northumberland County
Penn Hills Township	Penn Hills Township in Allegheny County
Philadelphia City	Coextensive with Philadelphia County
Pittsburgh City	Pittsburgh City in Allegheny County
Potter County	Potter County
Reading City	Reading City in Berks County
Schuylkill County	Schuylkill County
Scranton City	Scranton City in Lackawanna County
Snyder County	Snyder County
Somerset County	Somerset County
Sullivan County	Sullivan County
Susquehanna County	Susquehanna County
Tioga County	Tioga County
Union County	Union County
Venango County	Venango County
Warren County	Warren County
Washington County	Washington County
Wayne County	Wayne County
Westmoreland County	Westmoreland County
Wilkes-Barre City	Wilkes-Barre City in Luzerne County
Wyoming County	Wyoming County
York County	York County

V. Target Group Population

The Job Training Partnership Act identifies target groups which are significant for planning and structuring employment and training programs. Data on selected target groups have been collected by various state agencies and compiled in Table 39. Data are presented by SDAs and by counties within SDAs. Notes following the table explain each group and identify the state agency that provided the data.

Demographic data included are 1980 enumerated counts for selected age groups, 14-15, 16-19 and 20-21. The number of economically disadvantaged is also presented for the total population, and age groups 16-21 and 22 and over. Pennsylvania recorded 1,943,637 economically disadvantaged. 231,877 were in the 16-21 age group; 1,129,179 in the 22 and over age group; and the balance are age 15 and under. Philadelphia with 505,576, Allegheny County (less Pittsburgh) with 106,576, and the city of Pittsburgh with 100,243 were the SDAs that had the highest number of economically disadvantaged.

As of March 1982 there were an estimated 462,300 Vietnam-era veterans in the state, with 33,900 of them recently separated from the service. SDAs with the largest number of veterans were Philadelphia, 80,440; Allegheny (less Pittsburgh), 43,250; Delaware, 26,200; and Montgomery, 25,240.

As of March 1983, there were 772,234 persons on public assistance in the Commonwealth, a slight decrease from the 806,308 reported last year. This segment of the population contains a sizable number of persons who could benefit from employment and training programs.

High school dropouts are another segment of the population that need assistance. During the 1980-81 school year 27,566 students dropped out of public schools. Of these students, 9,980 resided in Philadelphia.

There were 1,067,800 persons experiencing alcoholic and addiction problems. About two thirds of the persons are alcoholics and one third are addicts.

The handicapped group also had a significant number. These data came from the 1980 Census and include persons between the ages of 16 and 64 with either a mental or physical work disability whether they are working or not working. There were 642,761 in this category.

Estimates on the number of Displaced Homemakers and Dislocated Workers were prepared by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security. There were an estimated 245,000 Displaced Homemakers and 242,000 Dislocated Workers.

Teenage mothers have been identified as a target group, and at the end of 1982 there were 40,402 teenage mothers in Pennsylvania. Of this total, 10,246 or 25 percent were residents of Philadelphia.

Data are also presented on the number of offenders in the state. At the end of March 1983 there were 20,939 offenders incarcerated in state and county prisons. Offenders have been counted in the county where they lived before their incarceration.

Table 40 contains data on the number of cases and persons economically disadvantaged who are on public assistance by selected categories for each county. As of March 1983 there were 772,234 persons dependent on public assistance statewide, a decrease of 34,074 from the March 1982 figure of 806,308. The number represented 6.5 percent of the population in 1983 as compared with 6.8 percent in 1982.

There were 579,869 persons on programs for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and 187,933 persons on General Assistance. Of the number dependent on public assistance, 113,233 persons have been estimated to be employable, a target group that the Job Training Partnership Act addresses. Philadelphia recorded 47,225 employables, while Allegheny reported 15,415.

Counties having the highest percentage of persons on public assistance were Philadelphia with 17.8 percent; Fayette 10.9 percent; Greene, 9.6 percent; and Bradford, 7.7 percent. Cumberland county's 1.3 percent was the lowest county percentage, of persons on public assistance. Adams and Pike were next lowest, both recording 1.8 percent.

Also included in Table 40 are counts of the number of registrants in the WIN Demonstration program that is administered by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security and the Department of Public Welfare. WIN registrants decreased 66 percent from the previous year, from 120,364 down to 40,969.

Table 41 contains data on income poverty levels from farm and nonfarm families by size of family. Data are also available on lower living standard

income for metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas by family size. The annual income poverty level for a family of four effective April 1983 was $9,900 for nonfarm and $8,370 for farm. This was an increase of 6.4 percent for nonfarm and 5.8 percent for farm over 1982 figures. The nonfarm income level for a family of four was 18.3 percent higher than the income level for farm.

The lower living standard income level for a family of four was $15,620 in the metropolitan area and $15,160 in the non-metropolitan area. Income data are also presented for the 70 percent lower living standard income by family size.

Data in Table 41 were prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 39

PENNSYLVANIA

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA TARGET GROUPS

AREA	SELECTED POPULATION AGE GROUPS			VETERANS		ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED		
	14-15 yrs.	16-19 yrs.	20-21 yrs.	Vietnam-Era	Recently Separated	TOTAL	16-21 yrs.	22+ yrs.
PENNSYLVANIA	406,817	870,611	440,240	462,300	33,900	1,943,637	231,877	1,139,179
Erie City/Erie County SDA (01)	9,949	22,384	11,554	11,170	830	43,544	6,039	23,134
Northwest Pennsylvania Training Partnership Consortium, Inc. (02)	16,900	37,040	18,772	17,310	1,270	56,622	8,407	43,551
Clarion County	1,458	4,482	2,711	1,190	90	7,545	1,202	4,230
Crawford County	3,264	6,731	3,255	3,360	250	15,025	1,551	8,448
Forest County	189	374	139	130	10	1,038	67	627
Lawrence County	3,460	7,740	4,064	3,650	260	17,307	1,915	10,117
Mercer County	4,577	10,082	5,300	5,040	370	18,489	2,013	10,994
Venango County	2,234	4,473	1,933	2,320	170	9,188	1,017	5,437
Warren County	1,718	3,158	1,370	1,630	120	6,519	642	3,698
SDA 03 - Pittsburgh City	12,041	32,344	20,441	17,050	1,620	100,243	14,335	58,914
SDA 04 - Balance of Allegheny Co.	35,418	70,382	32,318	43,250	2,810	106,576	10,798	65,487
SDA 05 - Beaver County	7,169	14,972	7,072	7,660	570	24,866	2,751	14,896
SDA 06	10,988	26,382	15,064	10,360	770	47,739	7,188	27,371
Armstrong County	2,652	5,539	2,485	2,930	220	13,029	1,236	8,019
Butler County	5,397	11,686	6,072	4,720	350	17,126	2,036	10,074
Indiana County	2,939	9,157	6,507	2,710	210	17,584	3,916	9,278
SDA 07	19,688	37,161	17,008	20,270	1,490	88,983	9,271	53,746
Fayette County	5,720	10,693	4,927	5,670	420	38,423	3,995	22,467
Westmoreland County	13,968	26,468	12,081	14,600	1,070	50,560	5,276	31,279
SDA 08	8,733	17,833	8,945	9,080	660	40,070	4,001	24,057
Greene County	1,467	2,871	1,298	990	70	9,039	902	5,275
Washington County	7,266	14,962	7,647	8,900	590	31,031	3,099	18,782
SDA 09	9,121	17,695	7,585	8,220	590	40,748	3,953	23,975
Cameron County	249	448	182	370	30	1,340	10	785
Clearfield County	3,074	6,040	2,674	2,700	200	14,652	1,513	8,621
Elk County	1,577	2,859	1,215	1,110	80	4,268	426	2,479
Jefferson County	1,688	3,459	1,531	1,700	120	8,028	699	4,866
McKean County	1,833	3,591	1,476	1,640	120	8,203	798	4,821
Potter County	700	1,298	507	700	50	4,257	414	2,403
SDA 10	17,309	35,756	17,251	17,490	1,310	97,355	10,028	57,341
Bedford County	1,730	3,246	1,498	1,500	110	10,613	1,040	6,047
Blair County	4,702	9,844	4,163	5,150	390	26,807	3,000	15,452
Cambria County	6,165	13,138	6,924	6,610	490	31,441	3,093	19,022
Fulton County	496	848	371	280	30	2,863	285	1,690
Huntingdon County	1,486	3,282	1,741	1,260	90	9,278	1,068	5,190
Somerset County	2,730	5,369	2,554	2,690	200	16,353	1,542	9,340
SDA 11	10,252	28,389	22,198	11,660	860	60,197	11,589	37,135
Centre County	3,067	12,956	14,674	4,570	340	22,692	7,391	11,229
Clinton County	1,293	3,386	1,943	1,350	90	6,904	867	3,719
Lycoming County	4,112	8,854	4,222	4,240	310	21,322	2,436	11,923
Mifflin County	1,780	3,193	1,359	1,510	110	9,279	895	5,264

See notes at end of table.

TABLE 39

PENNSYLVANIA

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA TARGET GROUPS

(Continued)

AREA	SELECTED POPULATION AGE GROUPS			VETERANS		ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED		
	14-15 yrs.	16-19 yrs.	20-21 yrs.	Vietnam-Era	Recently Separated	TOTAL	16-21 yrs.	22+ yrs.
Central Region Training Services, Inc. (12)	8,840	20,516	11,106	8,770	640	45,960	5,580	26,649
Columbia County	2,008	5,555	3,326	2,050	150	10,745	1,666	5,904
Juniata County	679	1,326	591	360	30	3,740	339	2,116
Montour County	548	1,173	537	510	40	2,325	256	1,498
Northumberland County	3,396	6,462	2,846	3,770	270	19,582	2,075	11,953
Snyder County	1,200	2,865	1,600	1,020	80	5,028	685	2,695
Union County	1,009	3,135	2,206	1,060	70	4,540	619	2,483
Northern Tier SDA (13)	6,814	13,553	5,788	5,920	430	36,759	4,336	20,409
Bradford County	2,597	4,788	1,982	2,090	150	13,185	1,479	7,336
Sullivan County	237	681	226	190	10	1,567	429	763
Susquehanna County	1,436	2,690	1,096	1,320	100	7,994	757	4,569
Tioga County	1,561	3,582	1,752	1,390	100	9,247	1,160	5,036
Wyoming County	983	1,812	732	930	70	4,766	511	2,705
Lackawanna County SDA (14)	7,111	16,078	8,196	9,730	720	39,980	3,946	24,199
SDA 15	6,046	11,944	5,405	5,210	390	28,917	2,738	17,592
Carbon County	1,799	3,371	1,511	2,000	150	8,312	801	5,157
Monroe County	2,367	5,143	2,601	1,860	140	10,301	1,087	6,315
Pike County	636	1,060	378	360	30	2,979	246	1,952
Wayne County	1,244	2,370	915	1,000	70	7,325	604	4,168
Schuylkill-Luzerne Counties SDA (16)	16,311	33,251	15,253	18,790	1,380	90,957	9,239	55,944
Luzerne County	11,036	23,175	10,790	13,100	960	61,976	6,510	37,862
Schuylkill County	5,275	10,076	4,463	5,690	420	28,981	2,729	18,082
SDA 17 - Philadelphia County	56,553	122,155	64,920	80,440	5,910	505,576	62,911	285,776
SDA 18 - Bucks County	18,654	36,537	16,527	20,450	1,500	45,118	4,847	25,488
SDA 19 - Montgomery County	22,639	46,844	21,371	25,240	1,860	51,516	6,056	31,187
SDA 20 - Delaware County	19,413	43,546	21,291	26,200	1,930	66,297	8,190	38,301
SDA 21 - Chester County	11,845	24,584	11,635	10,460	770	31,267	4,403	17,151
Lehigh-Northampton Counties Consortium SDA (22)	16,279	35,340	18,581	19,240	1,420	60,002	6,688	36,364
Lehigh County	8,762	18,638	9,442	10,940	810	31,195	3,305	19,131
Northampton County	7,517	16,702	9,139	8,300	610	28,807	3,383	17,233
County of Berks SDA (23)	10,330	21,976	10,660	10,730	790	39,652	4,359	24,021
SDA 24	18,918	40,336	20,216	20,800	1,530	69,660	7,884	41,029
Cumberland County	6,101	14,706	7,939	7,030	520	17,211	2,349	10,540
Dauphin County	7,684	15,590	7,661	8,980	660	34,192	3,871	19,758
Lebanon County	3,810	7,677	3,557	3,740	280	12,574	1,150	7,422
Perry County	1,323	2,363	1,059	1,050	70	5,683	514	3,309
SDA 25 - Lancaster County	12,320	27,897	14,360	10,890	800	47,292	5,724	24,850
York County SDA (26)	10,711	21,888	10,206	10,180	740	36,287	4,291	21,854
SDA 27	6,494	13,902	6,559	5,750	430	22,965	2,325	13,758
Adams County	2,511	5,643	2,951	2,240	170	9,185	997	5,223
Franklin County	3,983	8,259	3,608	3,510	260	13,780	1,328	8,535

See notes at end of table.

TABLE 39

PENNSYLVANIA

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA TARGET GROUPS

(Continued)

AREA	PERSONS ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS	TEENAGE MOTHERS	HANDICAPPED AGES 16-64	DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS	ALCOHOLICS AND ADDICTS	OFFENDERS
PENNSYLVANIA	772,234	27,566	40,402	642,761	245,000	1,067,800	20,939
Erie City/Erie County SDA (01)	19,964	652	1,078	14,722	6,262	30,000	592
Northwest Pennsylvania Training Partnership Consortium, Inc. (02)	28,648	982	1,524	26,293	10,642	38,270	649
Clarion County	2,152	91	144	2,242	857	2,200	30
Crawford County	5,572	161	308	4,946	2,053	7,590	152
Forest County	269	7	17	326	139	480	11
Lawrence County	7,299	213	291	6,093	2,520	5,700	110
Mercer County	7,568	221	391	6,698	2,851	11,140	199
Venango County	3,750	197	227	3,437	1,345	6,670	67
Warren County	2,038	92	146	2,551	877	4,500	80
SDA 03 - Pittsburgh City	55,229	1,295	1,773	27,780	12,723	51,500	792
SDA 04 - Balance of Allegheny Co.	40,021	1,323	1,806	48,982	21,573	77,240	1,187
SDA 05 - Beaver County	10,922	300	608	10,863	4,321	20,710	200
SDA 06	14,145	617	1,019	17,496	6,249	22,800	282
Armstrong County	4,639	141	319	4,992	1,841	4,810	64
Butler County	5,664	301	381	7,500	2,607	12,280	155
Indiana County	3,842	175	319	5,004	1,801	5,710	63
SDA 07	35,409	828	1,598	31,830	12,273	31,370	372
Fayette County	17,503	263	713	11,415	3,711	9,130	179
Westmoreland County	17,906	565	885	20,415	8,562	22,240	193
SDA 08	16,749	386	714	15,338	5,655	15,870	274
Greene County	3,865	70	154	2,728	834	2,490	40
Washington County	12,884	316	560	12,610	4,821	13,370	234
SDA 09	12,296	474	995	14,105	5,654	17,550	284
Cameron County	446	18	33	385	236	520	12
Clearfield County	4,227	192	339	5,400	1,899	5,480	155
Elk County	1,286	66	138	1,835	813	3,010	19
Jefferson County	1,840	68	199	2,641	1,193	3,170	32
McKean County	3,166	87	208	2,710	1,109	3,980	49
Potter County	1,331	43	78	1,234	404	1,390	17
SDA 10	27,919	770	1,917	31,709	10,694	29,020	554
Bedford County	2,380	87	210	2,738	1,159	2,820	43
Blair County	8,826	323	540	7,922	3,121	5,580	166
Cambria County	9,950	189	557	12,086	3,830	12,400	194
Fulton County	621	19	83	829	262	660	9
Huntingdon County	2,339	51	219	2,582	958	2,660	58
Somerset County	3,803	101	308	5,552	1,364	4,900	84
SDA 11	15,278	399	1,171	15,210	6,681	19,100	37
Centre County	2,670	79	280	4,131	1,674	6,670	87
Clinton County	2,754	70	177	2,062	1,025	2,350	63
Lycoming County	7,144	140	498	6,111	2,969	7,130	244
Mifflin County	2,710	110	216	2,906	1,013	2,950	59

See notes at end of table.

TABLE 39

PENNSYLVANIA

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA TARGET GROUPS

(Continued)

AREA	PERSONS ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS	TEENAGE MOTHERS	HANDICAPPED AGES 16-64	DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS	ALCOHOLICS AND ADDICTS	OFFENDERS
Central Region Training Services, Inc. (12)	9,626	429	1,016	14,911	5,710	20,360	336
Columbia County	2,440	89	218	3,431	1,416	4,790	80
Juniata County	664	42	88	964	318	1,210	16
Montour County	566	15	67	809	395	1,610	31
Northumberland County	4,165	201	408	6,657	2,497	6,360	160
Snyder County	949	58	133	1,639	548	3,230	22
Union County	842	24	102	1,411	536	3,170	27
Northern Tier SDA (13)	10,554	395	767	9,872	3,720	14,350	176
Bradford County	4,840	156	346	3,435	1,378	5,580	38
Sullivan County	201	19	21	366	172	570	2
Susquehanna County	1,438	77	138	2,266	691	2,150	31
Tioga County	2,380	96	185	2,312	936	3,630	65
Wyoming County	1,695	47	77	1,493	543	2,430	40
Lackawanna County SDA (14)	11,043	255	501	15,070	4,940	18,700	256
SDA 15	6,136	335	475	10,090	3,581	10,860	219
Carbon County	2,335	94	198	3,264	984	3,350	44
Monroe County	2,184	173	154	3,684	1,405	4,360	95
Pike County	336	8	26	1,147	450	1,150	30
Wayne County	1,281	60	97	1,995	742	2,000	50
Schuylkill-Luzerne Counties SDA (16)	21,251	695	1,387	34,973	11,544	45,050	475
Luzerne County	16,206	443	836	23,481	7,780	31,520	362
Schuylkill County	5,045	252	551	11,492	3,764	13,540	113
SDA 17 - Philadelphia County	301,133	9,980	10,246	120,242	44,392	248,150	7,411
SDA 18 - Bucks County	12,427	828	1,132	20,227	6,787	36,970	473
SDA 19 - Montgomery County	13,357	794	1,118	24,280	9,513	61,980	967
SDA 20 - Delaware County	24,751	775	1,400	24,589	9,439	44,480	756
SDA 21 - Chester County	9,965	479	841	11,928	4,070	31,560	502
Lehigh-Northampton Counties Consortium SDA (22)	17,969	785	1,388	22,559	8,608	32,050	696
Lehigh County	9,857	266	707	11,907	4,764	18,580	375
Northampton County	8,112	519	681	10,652	3,844	13,470	321
County of Berks SDA (23)	10,874	721	1,085	14,055	5,751	42,020	551
SDA 24	20,260	1,187	1,960	27,096	9,606	50,770	1,247
Cumberland County	2,274	350	426	7,762	2,629	13,450	180
Dauphin County	14,147	575	1,014	12,302	4,447	27,620	824
Lebanon County	2,416	175	364	4,986	1,987	7,020	210
Perry County	1,423	87	156	2,046	543	2,670	33
SDA 25 - Lancaster County	12,927	859	1,121	15,678	5,862	23,120	506
York County SDA (26)	9,302	555	1,064	14,124	5,387	20,950	511
SDA 27	4,079	372	698	8,739	3,362	11,460	203
Adams County	1,207	158	272	3,065	1,228	4,570	79
Frankin County	2,872	214	426	5,674	2,134	6,890	124

See notes at end of table.

Table 39

NOTES

1. Selected Population Age Groups - Data are from the 1980 Census.

2. Veterans - Data are from the U.S. Veterans Administration. Vietnam-Era Veterans are as of March 31, 1982 and the recently separated veterans are those who were discharged during the two years prior to March 31, 1982.

3. Economically Disadvantaged - Data are from the 1980 Census. The total covers all persons, including those under 16 years of age.

4. Public Assistance - Data are from the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare. The figures are for those persons receiving cash assistance.

5. High School Dropouts - Data are from the Pennsylvania Department of Education for the 1980-1981 school year.

6. Teenage Mothers - Data are from the State Health Data Center, Pennsylvania Department of Health. Figures are estimates as of the end of 1982.

7. Handicapped Age 16 to 64 - Data are from the 1980 Census for those persons with either a mental or physical work disability between the ages of 16 and 64 whether they are working or not working.

8. Displaced Homemakers - Data for the state are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census for March 1976. County data were estimated by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

9. Alcoholics and Addicts - Data are for 1982 and were estimated by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security using information obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Health, Office of Drug and Alcohol Programs. Approximately two-thirds of the persons are alcoholics and one-third are addicts on a statewide basis.

10. Offenders - Data are from the Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction and are counts as of the end of March 1983. The figures include those persons who are incarcerated in state and county prisons by the county where they lived before their incarceration.

TABLE 40

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BY SELECTED CATEGORIES AND BY COUNTY

MARCH 1983

COUNTY	Persons Dependent on Public Assistance	% of Population 1/	Aid to Families with Dependent Children			General Assistance		Estimated Number Employable 3/
			Number of Persons	Number of Cases	WIN Registrants 2/	Number of Persons	Number of Cases	
ADAMS	1,207	1.8	841	294	35	350	257	152
ALLEGHENY	95,250	6.6	68,950	23,819	3,907	25,710	23,275	15,415
ARMSTRONG	4,639	6.0	3,280	1,045	294	1,324	1,092	797
BEAVER	10,922	5.3	8,401	2,945	630	2,414	2,175	1,650
BEDFORD	2,380	5.1	1,932	570	193	437	336	321
BERKS	10,874	3.5	8,689	2,870	459	2,049	1,674	1,159
BLAIR	8,826	6.5	6,457	2,126	570	2,328	1,930	1,457
BRADFORD	4,840	7.7	3,462	1,089	241	1,342	984	662
BUCKS	12,427	2.6	9,507	3,397	545	2,812	2,159	1,510
BUTLER	5,664	3.8	4,254	1,396	223	1,362	1,120	721
CAMBRIA	9,950	5.4	7,773	2,462	1,032	2,122	1,784	1,793
CAMERON	446	6.7	328	119	18	117	106	71
CARBON	2,335	4.4	1,290	450	79	1,021	718	438
CENTRE	2,670	2.4	1,935	655	137	698	570	399
CHESTER	9,965	3.1	7,836	2,700	81	2,054	1,746	860
CLARION	2,152	5.0	1,521	461	135	612	466	336
CLEARFIELD	4,227	5.1	3,116	929	235	1,081	786	554
CLINTON	2,754	7.1	2,047	684	106	684	551	353
COLUMBIA	2,440	3.9	1,791	592	259	624	474	466
CRAWFORD	5,572	6.3	4,512	1,403	189	1,030	886	553
CUMBERLAND	2,274	1.3	1,683	605	130	550	459	345
DAUPHIN	14,147	6.1	10,534	3,548	173	3,545	2,878	1,480
DELAWARE	24,751	4.5	18,640	6,355	1,637	5,963	5,254	4,101
ELK	1,286	3.4	951	314	105	312	248	213
ERIE	19,964	7.1	15,168	4,845	645	4,640	3,818	2,302
FAYETTE	17,503	10.9	13,559	4,106	718	3,884	3,189	2,047
FOREST	269	5.3	182	61	11	85	56	35
FRANKLIN	2,872	2.5	2,161	715	170	674	576	429
FULTON	621	4.8	429	132	19	189	135	77
GREENE	3,865	9.6	2,774	800	185	1,072	764	494
HUNTINGON	2,339	5.5	1,761	558	9	538	432	192
INDIANA	3,842	4.2	2,675	842	287	1,142	830	648
JEFFERSON	1,840	3.8	1,418	452	64	414	322	199
JUNIATA	664	3.5	488	164	18	166	128	74
LACKAWANNA	11,043	4.8	8,780	2,828	398	2,036	1,840	1,176
LANCASTER	12,927	3.6	10,089	3,259	555	2,786	2,227	1,500
LAWRENCE	7,299	6.8	5,303	1,727	462	1,946	1,573	1,173
LEBANON	2,416	2.2	1,755	665	173	648	498	413
LEHIGH	9,857	3.6	7,443	2,485	254	2,288	1,828	1,054
LUZERNE	16,206	4.7	12,876	4,107	1,090	3,186	2,851	2,314
LYCOMING	7,144	6.0	5,420	1,774	379	1,654	1,424	1,016
MCKEAN	3,166	6.3	2,300	734	213	830	628	483
MERCER	7,568	5.9	5,668	1,939	356	1,858	1,586	1,095
MIFFLIN	2,710	5.8	1,828	630	46	863	686	379
MONROE	2,184	3.1	1,762	603	120	400	336	264
MONTGOMERY	13,357	2.1	9,636	3,229	377	3,599	2,946	1,739
MONTOUR	566	3.4	358	135	51	204	165	138
NORTHAMPTON	8,112	3.6	6,201	2,047	347	1,854	1,509	1,008
NORTHUMBERLAND	4,165	4.1	3,124	1,067	265	980	787	615
PERRY	1,423	4.0	1,096	374	27	316	252	138
PHILADELPHIA	301,133	17.8	226,891	74,595	18,787	73,601	62,476	47,225
PIKE	336	1.8	245	83	23	86	60	49
POTTER	1,331	7.5	945	301	93	372	266	206
SCHUYLKILL	5,045	3.1	3,966	1,305	319	1,008	848	681
SNYDER	949	2.8	764	247	66	180	128	117
SOMERSET	3,803	4.7	3,092	941	479	671	580	711
SULLIVAN	201	3.2	137	42	24	62	53	49
SUSQUEHANNA	1,438	3.8	1,050	327	92	358	241	187
TIOGA	2,380	5.8	1,534	481	147	842	530	372
UNION	842	2.6	658	212	70	174	142	130
VENANGO	3,750	5.8	2,791	902	172	863	716	481
WARREN	2,038	4.3	1,454	466	97	566	436	290
WASHINGTON	12,884	5.9	9,727	3,189	597	3,092	2,649	1,797
WAYNE	1,281	3.6	954	306	12	296	210	97
WESTMORELAND	17,906	4.6	13,384	4,399	954	4,345	3,645	2,591
WYOMING	1,695	6.4	1,165	370	64	526	360	219
YORK	9,302	3.0	7,128	2,511	321	2,098	1,902	1,223
PENNSYLVANIA	772,234	6.5	579,869	191,783	40,969	187,933	158,556	113,233

See footnotes on next page.

TABLE 40

FOOTNOTES

1/ Based on 1980 Census Figures. State total 11,864,751.

2/ Persons registered under the WIN Demonstration Program that is administered by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security and Department of Public Welfare offering job placement, training or special work project opportunities to persons receiving aid under the "Aid to Families with Dependent Children" program (AFDC) of the State Department of Welfare.

3/ Estimated by Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

NOTE: Obviously one case could include several persons, e.g. one AFDC case could include a head of household and several children.

SOURCE: Public Assistance data provided by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare.

TABLE 41

U.S. Office of Management and Budget
Annual Income Poverty Level Criteria for Continental U.S.
Effective April 1983/April 1982

FAMILY SIZE	April 1983		April 1982	
	Nonfarm	Farm	Nonfarm	Farm
1	$ 4,860	$ 4,110	$ 4,680	$ 4,010
2	6,540	5,530	6,220	5,310
3	8,220	6,950	7,760	6,610
4	9,900	8,370	9,300	7,910
5	11,580	9,790	10,840	9,210
6	13,260	11,210	12,380	10,510
7	14,940	12,630	13,920	11,810
8	16,620	14,050	15,460	13,110
Each Additional Person	1,680	1,420	1,540	1,300

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Lower Living Standard Income Level
Effective April 1982

FAMILY SIZE	Metropolitan Area		Non-Metropolitan Area	
	100%	70%	100%	70%
1	$ 5,620	$ 3,940	$ 5,460	$ 3,820
2	9,210	6,450	8,940	6,260
3	12,650	8,850	12,280	8,600
4	15,620	10,930	15,160	10,610
5	18,430	12,900	17,890	12,520
6	21,550	15,090	20,920	14,640
7	24,670	17,280	23,950	16,760
8	27,790	19,470	26,980	18,880
Each Additional Person	3,120	2,190	3,030	2,120

APPENDIX

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Applicants - Persons registered at the local employment service offices and are reasonably representative of the available worker supply in most occupational categories and for most sections of the state. These jobseekers include an estimated 70 percent of all workers in the area suffering a spell of unemployment each year, as well as labor force entrants and currently employed workers seeking a job change. Persons who are not new in the labor force, but may be available for work if appropriate new job opportunities develop, are not included in these estimates.

Average hourly earnings - The total money earnings for each hour worked or paid for including not only basic hourly and incentive wages, but also premium pay for overtime and late shift work.

Average weekly earnings - Computed by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours worked.

Civilian labor force - The sum of persons 16 years of age and older who are employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), unemployed, or directly involved in labor-management disputes.

Durable goods Known as "hard goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years of more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are ordnance, lumber and wood, furniture, stone, clay, glass, primary and fabricated metals, electrical and nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Economically disadvantaged person - A member of a family that receives cash welfare payments or whose family annual income does not exceed the poverty level or exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income, whichever is higher.

ESARS - Acronym for Employment Security Automated Reporting System for reporting and compiling characteristics of job applicants and job orders and activities performed by Employment Service offices.

Hard-to-fill openings and hard-to-place applicants - The information on hard-to-fill openings and hard-to-place applicants summarized in this report is based primarily on job openings listed and applicants registered for work at the local employment service offices. While such openings are often reasonably representative of the kinds of occupations in demand in the area, Employment Service unfilled openings (the total of employer orders which are on file and which have not been filled as of a particular day) may understate needs in some occupations for which hiring is normally handled through other channels such as union hiring halls. Openings unfilled 1 month or more are generally considered hard-to-fill.

High unemployment area (HUA) - A geographic designation eligible to receive specified federal funds. To be eligible as an HUA, an area must be either 1) a civil jurisdiction with a population of 50,000 or more, according to the 1980 Census; 2) a county less the civil jurisdiction(s) with more than 50,000 population; or 3) a county as a whole which does not contain any civil jurisdictions with a population of more than 50,000. The area must also have an average unemployment rate for the latest 12 months greater than or equal to 90 percent of the average United States unemployment rate for the same time period. An area can also be declared an HUA if it meets the geographic criteria listed above and it "has experienced or is about to experience a sudden economic dislocation resulting in job loss that is significant both in terms of the number of jobs eliminated and the effect upon the unemployment rate of the area."

Hispanic - Persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuba, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin.

Job Bank - The Job Bank is a computerized listing of the job openings placed by employers with OES. The listings come both alphabetically and by D.O.T. code. This service is provided at no cost to either employers or applicants. In addition to computer printouts, most OES local offices are equipped with film readers to assist applicants in locating a job for which they are qualified. An ES Specialist will interview the applicant, and if the applicant is qualified, phone the employer to arrange for an interview. This is the referral process and if the applicant is hired, it is a placement.

Job training partnership act (JTPA) - Replaces the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. JTPA seeks to train disadvantaged youths in marketable skills and to retain older workers whose jobs have disappeared.

Labor market area (LMA) - Defined as a county or group of counties having a central city without regard to population size. A labor market area is an economically integrated unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. The area generally takes the name of the central city. The boundaries depend primarily on economic and geographic factors, and not on political jurisdiction. SMSAs are literally large labor market areas.

Minority - Those persons who are non-white, of Spanish heritage or have other characteristics which pose a barrier to employment.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment - State nonagricultural wage and salary employment statistics are based primarily on survey data collected from a sample of employers, representing 64 percent of employment in the state's manufacturing industries and 38 percent in non-manufacturing industries.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (Week including the 12th), and excluding self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, but includes workers involved in labor-management disputes. Non-agricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of

work of the workers and not to their place of residence. To the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period, the payroll records may count a person more than once. In addition, the payroll data include commuters who live outside the state, but not persons who commute to work outside the state.

Nondurable goods - Known as "soft goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time - three years or less. The nondurable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber and leather.

Not in labor force - If a person is not working, not looking for work, not involved in a labor-management dispute, and not on unpaid absence from a job, or if he is under age 16, then the person is not in the labor force. Housewives, students, retirees, and children consitute the largest body of persons not in the labor force. Welfare recipients, if neither looking for work nor holding a job, are not in the labor force. Persons who may wish to work, but because of disability cannot work, are also not in the labor force.

Per capita income - Total income of an area divided by total population of that area.

Personal income - All current income before taxes but excluding personal contributions for social security insurance.

Placements - When the local employment service office, which has an employer job order, refers an acceptable applicant to the employer, and verifies that fact that the applicant has been hired by the employer.

Private industry council - Councils composed of local business people and corporation officials to develop and control the JTPA programs.

Seasonally adjusted data - Excludes the effects of seasonal variations. Economic time series are generally subject to regular intra-yearly movements comprised of social customs, production changes, and climatic conditions which tend to repeat themselves annually in a given locality, i.e., graduating students in June or increased retail employment in December. When a ratio-to-moving-average method (developed by U.S. Department of Labor) removes seasonal influences, a reliable trend is obtained for analysis.

Seasonal employment - Employment that is affected by climatic conditions, social customs and or production changes.

Service delivery area - A designated geographic area instituted under JTPA, to assist in the administration and management of the JTPA programs.

Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) - A county or group of counties having an integrated economic situation and a recognized urban population nucleus of substantial size, usually containing at least one city having a population of 50,000 or more. All SMSAs are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. There is no limit to the number of counties so long as

all criteria are met as established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. An SMSA may cross state lines. As of 1981, there are 225 areas designated as SMSA's.

Unemployment - State unemployment statistics are obtained as part of the National Current Population Survey (CPA). This is a monthly survey of about 55,000 households throughout the Nation of which 3,100 are in Pennsylvania, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Census for the U.S. Department of Labor.

Unemployed persons comprise all those who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past 4 weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment rate - Represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the total civilian labor force. The rate is based on unrounded data although rounded data may be published.

Vietnam-Era veteran - A person who (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred during the Vietnam-Era, and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or (2) was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability if any part of such active duty was performed during the Vietnam-Era (August 5, 1964 through May 7, 1975).

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PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1985

OCTOBER 1984

Prepared by
Labor Market Analyst
Office of Employment Security

JOB SERVICE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Affiliated with Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA

FISCAL YEAR 1985

ISSUED: OCTOBER 1984

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:

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P R E F A C E

The Annual Planning Information Report (APIR) is designed to provide basic statistical data and analyses to aid planners who are in need of socioeconomic information, particularly as related to job development and training programs. Users of this report are perceived to be planners and administrators in Pennsylvania's Office of Employment Security; vocational educators; state and local officals; business, labor and other community groups. The report includes information on employment and unemployment; wages and earnings of production workers in manufacturing; population demographics; job openings received by the Office of Employment Security; and occupational employment trends.

An Annual Planning Information Report is prepared for the State, and each Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). All reports are available by contacting state or area labor market analysts - see address on inside cover page.

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I. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

A. Description of Area

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, is in the Middle Atlantic region of the U.S. Pennsylvania is bordered by six states: New York on the north and northeast; New Jersey on the east; Delaware and Maryland on the south; West Virginia on the south and west; and Ohio on the west. The Delaware River on the east separates the Commonwealth from New Jersey and southeastern New York. In the northwest, Lake Erie provides 51 miles of coastline.

Pennsylvania measures 307 miles by 169 miles at its widest points and has a total land area of 45,333 square miles. The state ranks 33rd in land area out of the 50 states. The Appalachian Mountain Range crosses Pennsylvania diagonally from northeast to southwest and covers almost three-quarters of the entire state. Mt. Davis in Somerset County is the highest peak at 3,213 feet.

Pennsylvania's resident population was revised to 11,864,751 for 1980, yielding a density of 262 people per square mile. Pennsylvania is the home of 5.2 percent of the U.S. population and is the fourth most populated state. According to 1980 census data, Pennsylvania's population is 69.3 percent urban and 30.7 percent rural. The Commonwealth is divided into 67 counties which make up 44 labor market areas, including 14 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs).

Pennsylvania has an excellent highway system which provides easy access to major marketing areas and seaports on the East Coast. There are 44,971 miles of state-administered paved roads in Pennsylvania, more than in New Jersey and all of New England combined. The Pennsylvania Turnpike, the first turnpike in the U.S., connects the major metropolitan areas of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia, the largest city in Pennsylvania and the fourth largest in the U.S., is rich in the history of the American Revolution. Located on the Delaware River in the southeast section of the state, Philadelphia is the world's largest freshwater port. It is also the largest oil refining region on the East Coast.

Pittsburgh, the state's second largest city, is located in southwestern Pennsylvania where the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers meet to form the Ohio River. Universally known for its production of steel, Pittsburgh is also a major inland port, its goods reaching the Mississippi via the Ohio River.

Erie, situated in the northwest on the shore of the Great Lake of the same name, is the third largest city. Erie has also become an important port, making it a favorable location for industry. The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway provide an approach to the Atlantic Coast.

The capital of the state is Harrisburg. Located in south-central Pennsylvania, the capital city is easily accessible by a network of state and interstate highways.

Pennsylvania has a highly industrialized economy. Employment in manufacturing industries amounts to 24 percent of the total non-agricultural employment in Pennsylvania compared with 21 percent for the entire nation. Pennsylvania ranks third in the production of raw steel which is the state's foremost industry. Primary metals account for 11 percent of Pennsylvania's manufacturing employment, compared with 4 percent for the nation. Pennsylvania's other major manufacturing industries include machinery, apparel, and fabricated metals.

Pennsylvania ranks fourth in coal production among all states. Nearly all of the anthracite (hard) coal mined in the U.S. comes from the northeastern section of the state. Large deposits of bituminous (soft) coal are in southwestern Pennsylvania. Increased interest in mining soft coal as an alternative to increasingly expensive petroleum fuels has generated new employment for miners in recent years. Other major mineral products are cement, stone, sand, gravel, and zinc.

Farmland can be found throughout the state. Most important of all the agricultural production is the dairy industry. Other major products are poultry and eggs, cattle, hay, corn, and hogs. The southeast portion of the state is also known for its tobacco and mushroom farms. The Allegheny Plateau region ranks first in the United States in the production of buckwheat.

In 1981, there were an estimated 61,000 farms in Pennsylvania with an average size of 148 acres. The average value of crop and livestock production per farm was $47,633 and the average value per acre of farmland was $1,510.

B. Population Characteristics and Trends

Since 1970 the Commonwealth has had a population shift from urban centers to rural counties -- the present mix according to the 1980 census is 69.3 percent urban and 30.7 percent rural. Most of the population growth during the past decade took place in the central and southcentral portions of the state. Of the 67 counties in the state, 57 had population gains during the past decade. The counties showing the largest population gains were Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Monroe and York. Largest population losses were recorded in Philadelphia, Allegheny, Delaware and Lackawanna counties.

It is projected that Pennsylvania's population will grow to 11,900,000 by 1984, up 35,249 or 0.3 percent from 1980. Substantial population growth should occur in the central and southcentral portions of the state, namely, in the Harrisburg, Lancaster, State College, and York areas. Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Erie and Northeast Pennsylvania will also have population increases. Projected population declines will continue in the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh sections of the state during the 1980s.

Pennsylvania's projected population by age group indicates the state is moving toward an older society. During 1980 to 1984, the state population will reflect an up and down movement by age group. The 0 to 4-year-old age bracket will increase while the 5 to 24-year-old population will decline. The 25 to 44-year-old population will grow, and the 45 to 59-year-old age group will decline. Then the 60 years and older population group will increase.

The Commonwealth's 1983 annual average labor force was 5,510,000. Of this total 4,859,400 were employed and the annual average unemployed was 650,600 with an unemployment rate of 11.8 percent. Whites represented 92.0 percent of the labor force and had a 10.9 percent unemployment rate, while blacks represented 7.37 percent of the labor force but had an unemployment rate of 23.5 percent. Hispanics represented only 0.89 percent of the labor force, and their unemployment rate was 22.6 percent. Youths 16 to 19 years of age represented only 7.1 percent of the labor force and had an unemployment rate of 23.9 percent. Youths 20 to 21 years old represented a smaller share of the labor force and had an 19.5 percent unemployment rate. The varied unemployment rates between the youth groups can be partially explained by the younger

group having less skill and training, and not being as deeply committed to the job market. The rate of unemployment for Hispanic women was 23.3 percent; for black women, 22.2 percent; and for white women, 8.4 percent. The Vietnam-Era veterans' unemployment rate in 1983 was 10.7 percent. They represented 6.6 percent of the labor force.

Pennsylvania's 1980 population characteristics reveal that males predominate in the under 16 age bracket in all sex and ethnic groups. Beginning with age 16 years and over, females predominate in all white, black and other ethnic groups. White females 16 years of age and over comprise 79.38 percent of total white females,while those under 16 years of age comprise 20.62 percent. Black females 16 years of age and older account for 74.08 percent of total black females. Hispanic females 16 years of age and older comprise 64.27 percent of total Hispanic females. The percentage of population under 16 years of age for both black and Hispanic females is more than the white; 25.92 percent and 35.73 percent, respectively, compared to the 20.62 percent for white females.

C. Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

Pennsylvania's civilian labor force mix by age is different from that of the United States. The state's age bracket 16 through 24 years represents 20.7 percent of the labor force, while nationally this age group makes up 21.7 percent of the labor force. The Commonwealth's population 25 and over represents 79.3 percent of the labor force, while the same age group nationally represents 78.3 percent of the labor force. Net outmigration, particularly among the younger segments of the labor force, has left Pennsylvania with a median age of 32.1 years, which is the third highest in the Nation, exceeded only by Florida and New Jersey. This shifting age structure is already re-

flected in a lower average labor force participation rate among males and an increasing participation rate among females.

Over 75.7 percent of the state's civilian labor force is employed in the nonmanufacturing sector, slightly less than the U.S. average of 79.0 percent. The services sector provides 23.7 percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs, slightly above the national average of 21.8 percent. Retail trade (16.7 percent) and government (14.9 percent) are the second and third largest employers in the nonmanufacturing sector, although both trail the national averages.

Pennsylvania's manufacturing sector provides 24.2 percent of nonfarm wage and salary employment in the state, well above the U.S. average of 20.8 percent. In tracing employment patterns, it is obvious that the state is still heavily oriented toward the smokestack industries. Durable goods industries provide 13.8 percent of the nonagricultural wage and salary jobs while the nondurable goods sector provides work for 10.6 percent. Both durable and nondurable goods sections of manufacturing are well above the national average.

Among the nine broad occupational categories, six categories have a greater concentration within the state than nationally. They are technicians, clerical workers, crafts and kindred workers, operatives, service workers, and laborers, except farm. The state's professional, technical and kindred workers category is below the national average. However, within the professional category, the percentage of teachers and technicians, except health, ranks above the U.S. average. The state's percentage of engineers in the professional group is well below the national level. This is unusual because Pennsylvania's private and public colleges and universities graduate more engineers than those of

any other state except California, New York and Texas. It is obvious that Pennsylvania's engineering graduates are taking employment in other states.

Examination of the state's labor force participation rates by sex, age and race (Table 6) shows an overall decline in male labor force participation from 1980 to 1983. Males of black and other races 20 years and older had a sharp decline in labor force participation from 1980 to 1981. Blacks experienced an increase in 1982 but not to the 1980 level. On the other hand, white males 20 years and older experienced a decrease in labor force participation in 1982. The labor force participation rate for all females 16 years and over has increased steadily from 1974. For females of black and other races, participation rate movements have varied: down sharply from 1974 to 1975, declining in both 1980 and 1981, then rising in 1982, but not to the 1979 or 1980 level.

Pennsylvania's blue-collar workers and the industries they serve are still facing problems. Old-line manufacturing industries such as steel, textiles, fabricated metal products and machinery, except electrical - once the state economy's backbone - will provide a smaller share of the state's employment. The older industrial base is eroding; the routine procedures of production can now be made more cheaply in backward countries. To survive, the blue-collar worker will have to change shirts and learn the skills of the service economy. This will not be easy, at least for people who have spent their lives making things.

Affected are not only the workers, but also their unions and the companies they serve. Involved, too, are taxpayers who are being asked

to finance new training operations, investors worried about losing money in dying industries, and the schools and their students who have to choose vocations.

High tech, low tech or no tech? Where are the jobs of today and tomorrow? Occupations that are projected to grow fastest in this decade and have the greatest number of openings are not concentrated in high-tech industries. To the contrary, the expansion of the lowest-skill jobs in the American economy will vastly outstrip the growth of high-technology jobs. For Pennsylvania the projected annual average openings through the '80s for computer specialists and computer and peripheral equipment operators is 2,100. However, over 10,400 annual openings are projected for janitors, porters and cleaners. During the same time frame over 8,700 annual openings are projected for secretaries, 8,300 for sales clerks, 5,200 for fast food restaurant workers, and 4,700 for mechanics, repairers and installers. Table 24 lists the projected annual average openings in Pennsylvania for leading occupations.

Young people in college are rushing into the computer field, having been advised that this is where the future is. But, so far as any sober studies indicate, this is more a hope than a solidly based expectation. Using computers does not necessarily require computer skills. As software gets more and more sophisticated, many workers will use computers without any knowledge of computer skills. Office computers are being designed so that "no special computer skills are necessary." The latest word processors can correct typing errors automatically by the use of electronic dictionaries.

Many experts see an entirely different set of problems arising from high tech than is popularly assumed. These experts feel that not

only will the economy create more low-skill jobs than high, but also it is possible that high tech will eliminate far more jobs than it will create.

Silicon Valley in California is already showing those danger signals. Although there are some high level executives, programmers and engineers who are stimulated by their jobs, most workers in these industries are clericals, assembly workers, and low-level technicians whose jobs are not challenging. In 1983 the Atari Corporation (supposedly high tech) transferred 1,000 jobs from Silicon Valley to the Far East. The reason given for the job transfer was high labor costs. The 1,000 jobs lost will be handled by low-skilled, low-paid Asians.

A Labor Department study indicates that 2.7 million of the estimated 10.4 million people receiving diplomas from the nation's universities in the decade ending in 1985 will work in jobs not traditionally filled by college graduates. The situation is a matter of supply and demand. With degree-holders in excessive supply, they will accept what are considered noncollege jobs.

According to the American Society for Training and Development it was the aging of the post-World War II "baby boom" generation, in combination with dramatic increases in the number of women who entered the paid labor force, that laid much of the groundwork for the persistence of today's joblessness. Although the economy churned out 20 million additional jobs in the 1970s, it was overrun by 24 million new job applicants. Over the decade of the 1970s, the number of working women climbed by 39.0 percent, compared with an increase for men of just 15.7 percent. The percentage of women in the labor force for Pennsylvania during 1983 was 41.7 percent, slightly below the U.S. average of 43.5 percent.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES
1980 AND 1970

County	1980	1970	Change 1970 to 1980	
			Number	Percent
Pennsylvania	11,864,751	11,800,766	63,985	0.5
Adams	68,292	56,937	11,355	19.9
Allegheny	1,450,195	1,605,133	-154,938	-9.7
Armstrong	77,768	75,590	2,178	2.9
Beaver	204,441	208,418	-3,977	-1.9
Bedford	46,784	42,353	4,431	10.5
Berks	312,509	296,382	16,127	5.4
Blair	136,621	135,356	1,265	0.9
Bradford	62,919	57,962	4,957	8.6
Bucks	479,211	416,728	62,483	15.0
Butler	147,912	127,941	19,971	15.6
Cambria	183,263	186,785	-3,522	-1.9
Cameron	6,674	7,096	-422	-5.9
Carbon	53,285	50,573	2,712	5.4
Centre	112,760	99,267	13,493	13.6
Chester	316,660	277,746	38,914	14.0
Clarion	43,362	38,414	4,948	12.9
Clearfield	83,578	74,619	8,959	12.0
Clinton	38,971	37,721	1,250	3.3
Columbia	61,967	55,114	6,853	12.4
Crawford	88,869	81,342	7,527	9.3
Cumberland	179,625	158,177	21,448	13.6
Dauphin	232,317	223,713	8,604	3.8
Delaware	555,029	603,456	-48,427	-8.0
Elk	38,338	37,770	568	1.5
Erie	279,780	263,654	16,126	6.1
Fayette	159,417	154,667	4,750	3.1
Forest	5,072	4,926	146	3.0
Franklin	113,629	100,833	12,796	12.7
Fulton	12,842	10,776	2,066	19.2
Greene	40,476	36,090	4,386	12.2
Huntingdon	42,253	39,108	3,145	8.0
Indiana	92,281	79,451	12,830	16.1
Jefferson	48,303	43,695	4,608	10.5
Juniata	19,188	16,712	2,476	14.8
Lackawanna	227,908	234,504	-6,596	-2.8
Lancaster	362,346	320,079	42,267	13.2
Lawrence	107,150	107,374	-224	-0.2
Lebanon	108,582	99,665	8,917	8.9
Lehigh	272,349	255,304	17,045	6.7
Luzerne	343,079	341,956	1,123	0.3
Lycoming	118,416	113,296	5,120	4.5
McKean	50,635	51,915	-1,280	-2.5
Mercer	128,299	127,225	1,074	0.8
Mifflin	46,908	45,268	1,640	3.6
Monroe	69,409	45,422	23,897	52.8
Montgomery	643,371	624,080	19,291	3.1
Montour	16,675	16,508	167	1.0
Northampton	225,418	214,545	10,873	5.1
Northumberland	100,381	99,190	1,191	1.2
Perry	35,718	28,615	7,103	24.8
Philadelphia	1,688,210	1,949,996	-261,786	-13.4
Pike	18,271	11,818	6,453	54.6
Potter	17,726	16,395	1,331	8.1
Schuylkill	160,630	160,089	541	0.3
Snyder	33,584	29,269	4,315	14.7
Somerset	81,243	76,037	5,206	6.8
Sullivan	6,349	5,961	388	6.5
Susquehanna	37,876	34,344	3,532	10.3
Tioga	40,973	39,691	1,282	3.2
Union	32,870	28,603	4,267	14.9
Venango	64,444	62,353	2,091	3.4
Warren	47,449	47,682	-233	-0.5
Washington	217,074	210,876	6,198	2.9
Wayne	35,237	29,581	5,656	19.1
Westmoreland	392,184	376,935	15,249	4.0
Wyoming	26,433	19,082	7,351	38.5
York	312,963	272,603	40,360	14.8

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC 80-V-40, Pennsylvania.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF POPULATION TOTALS

1980 and 1984 [1/]

PENNSYLVANIA/SMSA's

AREA	Population 1984 [1/]	Percent of State Total	Change from 1980	
			Net	Percent
PENNSYLVANIA	11,900,000	100.00	+35,249	+0.30
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton SMSA (Pa. Portion)	564,200	4.74	+13,148	+2.39
Altoona SMSA	135,000	1.13	- 1,621	-1.19
Erie SMSA	289,420	2.43	+ 9,640	+3.45
Harrisburg SMSA	462,300	3.88	+14,640	+3.27
Johnstown SMSA	260,000	2.18	- 4,506	-1.70
Lancaster SMSA	376,350	3.16	+14,004	+3.86
Northeast PA SMSA	648,260	5.45	+ 7,864	+1.23
Philadelphia SMSA (Pa. Portion)	3,652,800	30.70	-29,681	-0.81
Pittsburgh SMSA	2,215,000	18.61	-48,894	-2.16
Reading SMSA	317,500	2.67	+ 4,991	+1.60
Sharon SMSA	128,330	1.08	+ 31	+0.02
State College SMSA	115,000	0.97	+ 2,240	+1.99
Williamsport SMSA	120,000	1.01	+ 1,584	+1.34
York SMSA	403,000	3.39	+21,745	+5.70

PENNSYLVANIA

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

1980 and 1984 [1/]

AGE GROUP	Population		Change from 1980	
	1980	1984 [1/]	Net	Percent
0 - 4	747,512	764,744	+ 17,232	+ 2.31
5 - 9	805,209	758,807	- 46,402	- 5.76
10 - 14	931,958	835,584	- 96,374	-10.34
15 - 19	1,080,688	958,897	-121,791	-11.27
20 - 24	1,059,891	971,692	- 88,199	- 8.32
25 - 29	945,119	1,018,094	+ 72,975	+ 7.72
30 - 34	847,908	917,649	+ 69,741	+ 8.23
35 - 44	1,274,164	1,472,696	+198,532	+15.58
45 - 54	1,296,106	1,191,070	-105,036	- 8.10
55 - 59	712,125	667,200	- 44,925	- 6.31
60 - 64	633,027	651,739	+ 18,712	+ 2.96
65 - 74	944,133	1,045,989	+101,856	+10.79
75 and over	586,911	645,839	+ 58,928	+10.04
TOTAL	11,864,751	11,900,000	+ 35,249	+ 0.30

1/ Estimated by Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-40, Pennsylvania.

TABLE 3

PENNSYLVANIA

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

1980 Census

SEX/ETHNIC CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER			VERTICAL PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			HORIZONTAL PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		
	Total	Under 16 Years	16 Years and Over	Total	Under 16 Years	16 Years and Over	Total	Under 16 Years	16 Years and Over
Total	11,864,751	2,694,689	9,170,062	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	22.71%	77.29%
Male	5,683,003	1,378,467	4,304,536	47.90	51.15	46.94	100.00	24.26	75.74
Female	6,181,748	1,316,222	4,865,526	52.10	48.85	53.06	100.00	21.29	78.71
White	10,653,153	2,341,578	8,311,575	89.79	86.90	90.64	100.00	21.98	78.02
Male	5,117,282	1,200,192	3,917,090	43.13	44.54	42.72	100.00	23.45	76.55
Female	5,535,871	1,141,386	4,394,485	46.66	42.36	47.92	100.00	20.62	79.38
Black	1,046,824	294,191	752,633	8.82	10.92	8.21	100.00	28.10	71.90
Male	483,866	148,259	335,607	4.08	5.50	3.66	100.00	30.64	69.36
Female	562,958	145,932	417,026	4.74	5.42	4.55	100.00	25.92	74.08
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleutian	9,466	2,560	6,906	0.08	0.10	0.08	100.00	27.04	72.96
Male	4,686	1,326	3,360	0.04	0.05	0.04	100.00	28.30	71.70
Female	4,780	1,234	3,546	0.04	0.05	0.04	100.00	25.82	74.20
Asian and Pacific Islander	64,385	19,579	44,806	0.54	0.73	0.49	100.00	30.41	69.59
Male	31,184	9,977	21,207	0.26	0.37	0.23	100.00	31.99	68.01
Female	33,201	9,602	23,599	0.38	0.36	0.26	100.00	28.92	71.08
Other Races	90,923	36,781	54,142	0.77	1.36	0.59	100.00	40.45	59.55
Male	45,985	18,713	27,272	0.39	0.69	0.30	100.00	40.69	59.31
Female	44,938	18,068	26,870	0.38	0.67	0.29	100.00	40.21	59.79
Hispanic	153,965	56,288	97,677	1.30	2.09	1.06	100.00	36.56	63.44
Male	76,532	28,623	47,909	0.65	1.06	0.52	100.00	37.40	62.60
Female	77,433	27,665	49,768	0.65	1.03	0.54	100.00	35.73	64.27
Minority 1/	1,365,563	409,399	956,164	11.51	15.19	10.43	100.00	29.98	70.02
Male	642,253	206,898	435,355	5.41	7.68	4.75	100.00	32.21	67.79
Female	723,310	202,501	520,809	6.10	7.51	5.68	100.00	28.00	72.00

1/ Sum of Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleutian; Asian and Pacific Islander; Other Races; and Hispanic. Some duplication is possible since Hispanic may include nonwhite races.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC 80-V-40, Pennsylvania.

TABLE 4

PENNSYLVANIA/UNITED STATES

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PROFILE

(CONTINUED)

WHAT THEY DO

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Percent Distribution of 1983 Annual Averages

	Pennsylvania	United States	Pa./U.S.[1/] Comparison
Total	100.0%	100.0%	1.00
Executive, Administrative & Managerial	9.3	10.6	0.88
Professional Specialty	13.0	12.7	1.02
Engineers	1.5	1.6	0.94
Medical & Health Workers	3.1	2.6	1.19
Teachers, Post-Secondary	0.7	0.6	1.17
Teachers, Other	3.9	3.3	1.18
Other Professional Specialty	4.0	4.6	0.87
Technicians & Related Support	3.1	3.0	1.03
Medical & Health Technicians	1.0	1.1	0.91
Other Tech. & Rel. Support	2.0	1.9	1.05
Sales Occupations	11.2	11.7	0.96
Retail Sales Occupations	3.9	5.5	0.71
Other Sales Occupations	7.3	6.3	1.16
Administrative Support, incl. Clerical	17.1	16.3	1.05
Secretaries, Stenographers, Typists	5.1	4.8	1.06
Other Admin. Support, Incl. Clerical	12.1	11.4	1.06
Private Household Occupations	0.4	1.0	0.40
Service Occupations	13.1	12.8	1.02
Protective Service	1.6	1.7	0.94
Food Service	5.1	4.8	1.06
Health Service	1.9	1.7	1.12
Cleaning Service	3.0	2.7	1.11
Other Service	1.5	1.9	0.79
Farming, Forestry, & Fishing	2.1	3.7	0.57
Precision Production, Craft & Repair	12.5	12.2	1.02
Mechanics & Repairs	3.7	4.1	0.90
Construction Trades	4.0	4.3	0.93
Other Precision Production	4.8	3.8	1.26
Machine Operators, Assemblers & Inspectors	9.3	7.7	1.21
Machine Operators, Durable Goods	2.3	2.5	0.92
Machine Operators, Nondurable Goods	3.0	2.7	1.11
Other Machine Operators, Assem. & Insp.	4.0	2.4	1.67
Transportation & Material Handling	4.4	4.2	1.05
Handlers, Equip. Clnrs., Helpers & Laborers	4.4	4.1	1.07
Laborers, exc. Construction	1.4	1.0	1.40
Other Hndlrs, Eq., Clnrs., Hlprs. & Lab	2.9	3.1	0.94

1/ The ratio of Pa. to United States. Ratios above 1.00 indicate more concentration locally than nationally.

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis Unit, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 4

PENNSYLVANIA/UNITED STATES

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PROFILE

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF 1983 ANNUAL AVERAGES)

WHO THEY ARE

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

	Pennsylvania	United States	Pa./U.S.[1/] Comparison
Total	100.0%	100.0%	1.00
Male	58.3	56.5	1.03
Female	41.7	43.5	0.96
16-19 yrs., both sexes	7.1	7.3	0.97
20-24 yrs., both sexes	13.6	14.4	0.94
25-44 yrs., both sexes	48.8	49.7	0.98
45 yrs. & over, both sexes	30.5	28.6	1.07
White	92.0	87.0	1.06
Male	54.3	49.7	1.09
Female	37.7	37.3	1.01
Nonwhite	8.0	13.0	0.62
Male	3.9	6.8	0.57
Female	4.1	6.2	0.66
Hispanic	0.9	7.3	0.12
Male	0.6	4.4	0.14
Female	0.3	2.9	0.10
At Work	88.2	90.4	0.98
Unemployed	11.8	9.6	1.23

WHERE THEY WORK

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

	Pennsylvania	United States	Pa./U.S.[1/] Comparison
Total Nonagr. Wage & Salary	100.0%	100.0%	1.00
Manufacturing	24.2	20.8	1.16
Durable goods	13.8	12.2	1.13
Primary metal industries	2.7	0.9	3.00
Machinery, excl. electrical	2.4	2.3	1.04
Other durable goods	8.7	9.0	0.97
Nondurable goods	10.5	8.6	1.22
Apparel & other textile prods.	2.5	1.3	1.92
Food & kindred products	2.0	1.8	1.11
Other nondurable goods	6.0	5.5	1.09
Nonmanufacturing	75.8	79.2	0.96
Mining	0.9	1.1	0.82
Contract construction	3.7	4.4	0.84
Transportation & public utilities	5.3	5.5	0.96
Wholesale trade	5.3	5.8	0.91
Retail trade	16.7	17.0	0.98
Finance, insurance, & real estate	5.4	6.1	0.89
Services & miscellaneous	23.7	21.9	1.08
Government	14.9	17.5	0.85
Federal government	3.0	3.1	0.97
State & local government	11.9	14.4	0.83

(continued on next page)

TABLE 5

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY, AND VETERAN STATUS

Annual Average 1983

Sex, Age, Minority and Veteran Status	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Percent Distribution			Unemployment Rate
				Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
Both Sexes							
1. Total	5,510,000	4,859,400	650,600	100.00	100.00	100.00	11.8%
2. White	5,070,200	4,517,700	552,500	92.02	92.97	84.92	10.9
3. Black	405,900	310,500	95,400	7.37	6.39	14.66	23.5
4. Other Races	33,900	31,200	2,700	0.62	0.64	0.42	8.0
5. Hispanic 1/	49,200	38,100	11,100	0.89	0.78	1.71	22.6
6. Minority Group 2/	489,000	379,800	109,200	8.87	7.82	16.78	22.3
7. Vietnam-Era Veteran 3/	365,200	326,200	39,000	6.63	6.71	6.00	10.7
Age							
8. 16 to 19 years	393,700	299,800	93,900	7.15	6.17	14.43	23.9
9. 20 to 21 years	279,400	224,800	54,600	5.04	4.63	8.39	19.5
Female							
10. Total	2,300,000	2,078,300	221,700	100.00	100.00	100.00	9.6
11. Percent of both Sexes	41.74	42.77	34.08	---	---	---	---
12. White	2,075,600	1,901,400	174,200	90.24	91.48	78.57	8.4
13. Black	208,300	162,000	46,300	9.06	7.79	20.88	22.2
14. Other Races	16,100	14,900	1,200	0.70	0.72	0.54	7.5
15. Hispanic 1/	16,600	12,700	3,900	0.72	0.61	1.76	23.3
16. Minority Group 2/	241,000	189,600	51,400	10.48	9.12	23.18	21.3

Footnotes:

1/ Hispanic persons are of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin.

2/ Sum of black, other races, and Hispanic. Some duplication is possible since Hispanics may include nonwhite races.

3/ Vietnam-Era veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975.

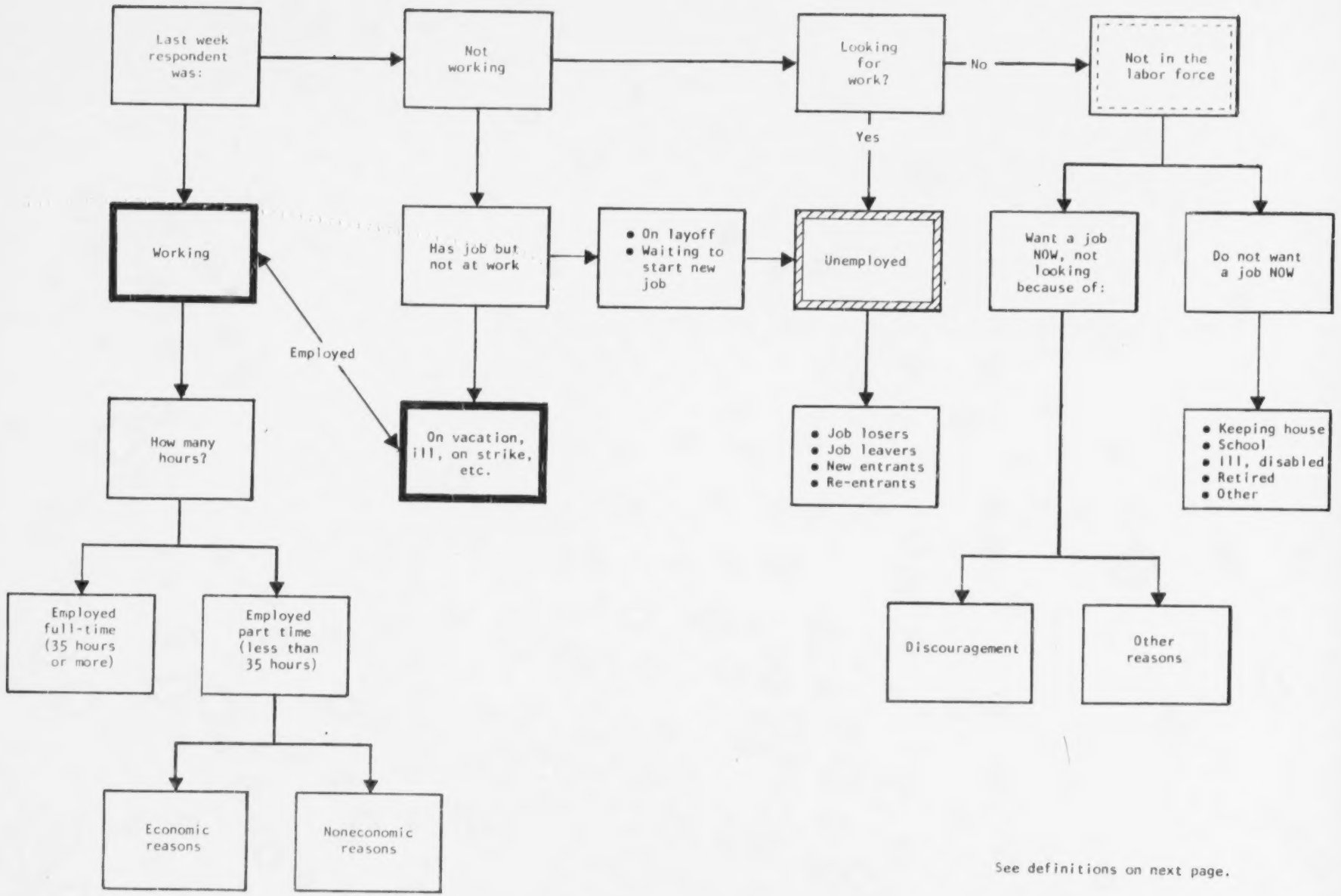
All data on 1983 benchmarks.

Items may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHART 1

STATUS OF THE LABOR FORCE



See definitions on next page.

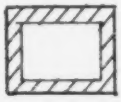
CHART 1

STATUS OF THE LABOR FORCE

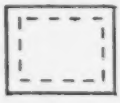
DEFINITIONS

Employed - Employed persons comprise (a) all of those who during the survey week (the week including the 12th of the month) did any work at all as paid employees or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family-operated enterprise: (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent for personal or noneconomic reasons.

Unemployed - Unemployed persons comprise all those who did not work during the survey, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.



Not in the Labor Force - Not in the labor force includes all civilians 16 years and over who are neither employed nor unemployed.



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 6

PENNSYLVANIA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA FOR WHITE AND NONWHITE PERSONS
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1983

COUNTY	WHITE				NONWHITE			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unem-ployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unem-ployment	Rate
ADAMS	32200	28550	3650	11.4	400	250	150	39.6
ALLEGHENY	592650	528050	64600	10.9	56950	37750	19200	33.7
ARMSTRONG	31350	25850	5550	17.6	350	250	100	31.0
BEAVER	91700	77150	14550	15.8	4750	2600	2150	45.1
BEDFORD	20650	16800	3850	18.6	100	50	50	33.7
BERKS	155300	141750	13550	8.7	5250	3000	2250	42.5
BLAIR	56400	47400	9000	16.0	400	200	200	46.2
BRADFORD	26350	23350	3000	11.4	100	100	50	24.8
BUCKS	224100	204300	19800	8.8	6800	5150	1650	24.1
BUTLER	61400	51700	9700	15.8	500	350	100	23.9
CAMBRIA	70600	57300	13300	18.8	1250	850	400	33.2
CAMERON	2200	1650	550	24.5	1/	1/	1/	2/
CARBON	26800	23000	3750	14.1	100	50	50	46.2
CENTRE	51400	45900	5500	10.7	900	850	50	7.0
CHESTER	138750	129700	9000	6.5	11200	8700	2500	22.3
CLARION	17700	14850	2850	16.2	150	100	50	20.4
CLEARFIELD	40600	33550	7050	17.4	250	200	50	16.4
CLINTON	14700	11800	2900	19.7	100	100	1/	16.4
COLUMBIA	27550	24000	3600	13.0	100	100	50	26.9
CRAWFORD	36100	30350	5750	16.0	450	250	200	44.9
CUMBERLAND	93800	87800	6000	6.4	1550	1250	300	19.3
DAUPHIN	109900	104200	5700	5.2	15050	11700	3350	22.3
DELAWARE	242150	226400	15800	6.5	21900	16200	5700	26.1
ELK	17050	14850	2200	13.0	1/	1/	1/	2/
ERIE	120750	104500	16250	13.5	4650	2650	2050	43.4
FAYETTE	58800	46700	12150	20.6	1850	1000	850	45.5
FOREST	2150	1750	400	19.5	1/	1/	1/	2/
FRANKLIN	52100	44100	8000	15.4	1150	700	450	39.2
FULTON	6150	5050	1100	18.2	50	50	1/	2/
GREENE	13950	11400	2600	18.4	150	100	50	35.0
HUNTINGDON	17250	14350	2950	17.0	250	100	100	49.4
INDIANA	41200	35150	6050	14.6	450	300	100	27.4
JEFFERSON	21800	18650	3150	14.5	50	50	1/	2/
JUNIATA	7950	6750	1150	14.5	1/	1/	1/	2/
LACKAWANNA	101800	90700	11150	10.9	700	500	200	27.8
LANCASTER	181400	170450	10950	6.0	5450	3750	1700	31.1
LAWRENCE	42650	34800	7800	18.4	1100	550	550	48.9
LEBANON	48150	42800	5350	11.1	500	250	200	43.9
LEHIGH	130600	116350	14200	10.9	2950	1500	1450	49.0
LUZERNE	156800	136550	20250	12.9	950	700	250	27.1
LYCOMING	51500	44350	7150	13.9	800	400	400	49.0
MCKEAN	22700	19600	3100	13.7	100	100	1/	20.4
MERCER	51350	42800	8600	16.7	1950	950	950	50.2
MIFFLIN	19600	16550	3050	15.7	100	50	50	38.7
MONROE	30650	27400	3250	10.6	500	400	150	26.4
MONTGOMERY	290900	270050	20850	7.2	15750	11300	4450	28.3
MONTOUR	7350	6650	700	9.8	50	50	1/	2/
NORTHAMPTON	109650	96200	13450	12.3	2650	1400	1250	47.8
NORTHUMBERLAND	45800	40050	5750	12.6	100	50	50	38.3
PERRY	19400	17800	1600	8.2	50	1/	1/	2/
PHILADELPHIA	502300	455700	46600	9.3	233400	179800	53600	23.0 3/
PIKE	8450	7750	750	8.6	50	50	1/	2/
POTTER	7650	6650	950	12.5	50	50	1/	2/
SCHUYLKILL	67350	57800	9550	14.2	300	200	50	21.9
SNYDER	14750	13400	1350	9.3	50	50	1/	2/
SOMERSET	33250	25700	7550	22.7	100	50	1/	17.0
SULLIVAN	2300	2000	300	12.4	1/	1/	1/	2/
SUSQUEHANNA	18150	16600	1600	8.8	100	50	1/	15.6
TIOGA	17350	15450	1900	10.9	100	50	1/	15.1
UNION	14450	13050	1450	10.0	100	100	1/	17.1
VENANGO	27550	22100	5500	19.9	200	100	50	38.6
WARREN	20900	17800	3100	14.9	50	50	1/	2/
WASHINGTON	97700	83100	14600	14.9	2950	1600	1350	46.5
WAYNE	16500	14950	1550	9.3	50	50	1/	2/
WESTMORELAND	180600	151200	29400	16.3	3150	1850	1300	41.1
WYOMING	10350	8950	1400	13.4	50	50	1/	2/
YORK	144450	129550	14900	10.3	4100	2350	1750	42.5
PENNSYLVANIA	5070200	4517700	552500	10.9	439800	341700	98100	22.3

See footnotes on next page.

TABLE 6

FOOTNOTES

PENNSYLVANIA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA FOR WHITE AND NONWHITE PERSONS
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1982

1/ Less than 25

2/ Accurate unemployment rate is not available.

3/ Philadelphia County data are obtained directly from the Current Population Survey. The use of this data means that the sum of all the counties may not add to the state totals for White and Nonwhite.

Data rounded to the nearest 50.

Rate computed using unrounded data.

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis Unit, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security

TABLE 7

PENNSYLVANIA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA
BY SEX, BY COUNTY: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1983

COUNTY	MALE				FEMALE			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unem-ployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unem-ployment	Rate
ADAMS	18650	16500	2150	11.6	13950	12300	1650	11.9
ALLEGHENY	378750	319550	59200	15.6	270850	246250	24600	9.1
ARMSTRONG	20350	16100	4200	20.8	11400	9950	1400	12.4
BEAVER	60450	47800	12650	20.9	36000	32000	4000	11.1
BEDFORD	13100	10500	2550	19.6	7650	6350	1300	17.2
BERKS	92200	82450	9750	10.6	68350	62300	6050	8.8
BLAIR	33450	27950	5550	16.5	23350	19650	3700	15.8
BRADFORD	15950	14000	1950	12.2	10500	9400	1100	10.3
BUCKS	137250	124100	13150	9.6	93650	85350	8300	8.9
BUTLER	38150	31150	7000	18.3	23750	20900	2850	12.0
CAMBRIA	44650	34400	10250	23.0	27200	23750	3450	12.7
CAMERON	1250	900	350	28.1	950	750	200	19.6
CARBON	15900	13450	2400	15.3	11000	9600	1400	12.5
CENTRE	29800	26400	3450	11.5	22500	20350	2150	9.5
CHESTER	88000	80700	7250	8.3	61950	57700	4250	6.9
CLARION	11300	9250	2050	18.2	6550	5700	850	12.8
CLEARFIELD	25150	20200	4950	19.6	15700	13550	2150	13.7
CLINTON	8750	6750	2000	22.7	6050	5150	950	15.4
COLUMBIA	15800	13550	2250	14.3	11850	10500	1350	11.4
CRAWFORD	22000	17950	4050	18.5	14600	12650	1900	13.1
CUMBERLAND	53950	50050	3900	7.2	41400	39050	2350	5.7
DAUPHIN	69000	63100	5900	8.5	55950	52800	3150	5.7
DELAWARE	151750	138200	13550	8.9	112350	104400	7950	7.1
ELK	10300	9000	1300	12.5	6800	5850	950	13.8
ERIE	73400	61050	12300	16.8	52000	46050	5950	11.4
FAYETTE	39500	29600	9900	25.0	21200	18100	3100	14.6
FOREST	1300	1000	300	23.2	850	750	100	13.7
FRANKLIN	31000	25350	5700	18.3	22200	19450	2750	12.5
FULTON	3850	3050	800	20.3	2350	2000	350	14.8
GREENE	9250	7300	1950	20.9	4900	4200	700	14.2
HUNTINGDON	10400	8350	2100	20.1	7100	6150	950	13.4
INDIANA	25950	21750	4200	16.2	15650	13700	1950	12.5
JEFFERSON	13600	11350	2200	16.2	8300	7300	950	11.7
JUNIATA	4900	4000	850	17.8	3050	2750	300	9.3
LACKAWANNA	58700	51850	6850	11.7	43800	39350	4450	10.2
LANCASTER	108700	100750	7900	7.3	78150	73450	4750	6.1
LAWRENCE	27250	21100	6150	22.7	16450	14300	2200	13.2
LEBANON	27850	24050	3800	13.6	20800	19050	1800	8.6
LEHIGH	76700	66200	10500	13.7	56850	51700	5150	9.1
LUZERNE	90150	77350	12800	14.2	67600	59900	7700	11.4
LYCOMING	30250	25750	4500	14.9	22050	19050	3000	13.7
MCKEAN	13450	11450	2000	14.9	9350	8200	1100	12.0
MERCER	32900	25750	7150	21.8	20400	18000	2400	11.7
MIFFLIN	11750	9550	2200	18.9	7900	7050	900	11.1
MONROE	18050	15950	2100	11.6	13150	11850	1300	9.9
MONTGOMERY	175250	159800	15450	8.8	131400	121500	9900	7.5
MONTOUR	4250	3750	500	11.3	3150	2900	250	7.8
NORTHAMPTON	66050	56400	9700	14.7	46200	41200	5050	10.9
NORTHUMBERLAND	27000	23200	3800	14.1	18900	16900	2000	10.6
PERRY	11800	10700	1100	9.3	7600	7100	500	6.5
PHILADELPHIA	399300	342900	56400	14.1	336400	292500	43900	13.0 1/
PIKE	5100	4650	400	8.2	3400	3100	300	9.4
POTTER	4750	4100	650	14.0	2950	2650	300	10.3
SCHUYLKILL	39300	33400	5900	15.1	28300	24650	3700	13.0
SNYDER	8750	7850	900	10.5	6050	5600	450	7.5
SOMERSET	20850	15050	5800	27.8	12450	10700	1750	14.0
SULLIVAN	1400	1250	200	12.8	900	800	100	11.6
SUSQUEHANNA	11150	10150	1000	9.0	7100	6500	600	8.5
TIOGA	10400	9150	1250	11.9	7050	6400	650	9.4
UNION	8400	7550	900	10.5	6150	5600	550	9.3
VENANGO	16950	12850	4150	24.3	10800	9350	1450	13.2
WARREN	12400	10250	2150	17.4	8550	7600	950	11.3
WASHINGTON	63150	51300	11850	18.8	37500	33400	4100	10.9
WAYNE	9900	8950	1000	10.1	6600	6050	550	8.3
WESTMORELAND	114600	92350	22250	19.4	69150	60700	8450	12.2
WYOMING	6400	5450	950	14.9	4000	3550	450	10.9
YORK	86700	76100	10600	12.2	61850	55800	6050	9.8
PENNSYLVANIA	3210000	2781100	428900	13.4	2300000	2078300	221700	9.6

1/ Philadelphia County data are obtained directly from the Current Population Survey. The use of this data means that the sum of all the counties may not add to the state totals.

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis Unit, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security
Data rounded to the nearest 50. Rate computed using unrounded data.

TABLE 8

PENNSYLVANIA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA FOR 16-19 AND 20-21 YEAR OLDS
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1983

COUNTY	16-19 YEAR OLDS				20-21 YEAR OLDS			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
ADAMS	2575	1825	750	29.5	1700	1375	325	19.2
ALLEGHENY	44050	34400	9650	21.9	32725	26300	6425	19.6
ARMSTRONG	2425	1925	500	21.0	1900	1425	475	24.8
BEAVER	6625	5200	1400	21.2	4900	3875	1025	20.8
BEDFORD	1725	1275	450	26.1	1225	850	375	30.7
BERKS	10375	7550	2825	27.1	6925	5575	1375	19.6
BLAIR	4500	3425	1075	24.0	3425	2550	850	25.1
BRADFORD	2400	1850	550	22.8	1525	1275	250	16.4
BUCKS	17675	13575	4125	23.3	11375	9375	2000	17.6
BUTLER	5025	3900	1125	22.2	3825	2950	875	22.9
CAMBRIA	6275	4475	1775	28.4	4150	3300	850	20.4
CAMERON	225	175	50	20.4	150	125	50	26.3
CARBON	1725	1275	450	26.1	1175	875	300	24.9
CENTRE	6200	4600	1600	25.7	5700	5125	600	10.4
CHESTER	11075	8600	2475	22.3	7425	6350	1100	14.7
CLARION	2150	1600	550	25.5	1875	1550	325	16.8
CLEARFIELD	3200	2250	950	29.8	2300	1600	700	30.5
CLINTON	1125	925	200	17.7	1075	850	225	20.3
COLUMBIA	1875	1450	425	23.2	1725	1425	325	18.2
CRAWFORD	3125	2350	750	24.1	2200	1700	525	23.4
CUMBERLAND	5975	4400	1600	26.6	4225	3650	600	13.9
DAUPHIN	7400	5625	1775	23.9	4775	3975	800	16.7
DELAWARE	18600	14150	4450	23.9	13225	11150	2075	15.6
ELK	1500	1125	350	24.3	1000	750	250	25.8
ERIE	9600	7200	2400	24.9	7300	5700	1600	21.8
FAYETTE	5250	4100	1150	22.0	3775	2750	1025	26.9
FOREST	175	150	25	18.8	150	100	25	23.7
FRANKLIN	3975	2975	1025	25.5	3050	2100	950	30.9
FULTON	475	350	100	23.0	300	225	100	30.1
GREENE	1300	1050	250	18.7	950	725	225	23.0
HUNTINGDON	1375	1075	300	21.4	1100	850	250	22.5
INDIANA	4525	3325	1200	26.7	3800	3100	700	18.2
JEFFERSON	1675	1225	475	27.7	1200	900	300	25.5
JUNIATA	650	500	175	24.8	450	350	100	24.3
LACKAWANNA	6850	5250	1600	23.4	5050	4100	950	19.0
LANCASTER	12075	9025	3050	25.2	8100	6950	1150	14.3
LAWRENCE	3200	2500	700	21.8	2575	2000	575	22.6
LEBANON	3625	2750	875	24.3	2450	1975	475	19.6
LEHIGH	8425	6400	2025	24.0	5950	4725	1225	20.6
LUZERNE	10500	8025	2475	23.6	7475	5925	1550	20.6
LYCOMING	3950	3000	950	23.9	2850	2225	625	22.2
MCKEAN	1775	1325	425	24.5	1225	925	300	24.9
MERCER	4225	3300	925	21.8	3275	2550	725	22.1
MIFFLIN	1725	1300	425	24.7	1050	800	250	24.0
MONROE	2250	1675	575	25.8	1575	1300	275	16.8
MONTGOMERY	21475	16525	4950	23.0	14525	11975	2550	17.5
MONTOUR	525	400	100	21.1	350	300	75	19.7
NORTHAMPTON	7375	5450	1925	26.2	5150	4125	1025	20.0
NORTHUMBERLAND	3175	2500	675	21.4	2175	1650	525	23.8
PERRY	1275	950	325	24.7	750	600	125	18.0
PHILADELPHIA	54325	41000	13325	24.5	37425	30825	6600	17.7
PIKE	575	450	125	23.2	350	300	75	19.0
POTTER	675	500	150	24.0	450	350	100	21.0
SCHUYLKILL	5050	3850	1200	23.7	3400	2575	825	24.3
SNYDER	1125	850	275	24.7	850	700	150	17.2
SOMERSET	2625	2000	625	23.6	1900	1375	550	28.4
SULLIVAN	225	200	50	18.1	225	200	25	12.6
SUSQUEHANNA	1225	1050	200	15.9	825	725	125	14.1
TIOGA	1450	1125	325	22.1	1100	925	150	14.7
UNION	1000	750	275	26.8	900	750	150	16.3
VENANGO	2200	1650	550	25.4	1575	1150	425	27.4
WARREN	1600	1225	375	22.7	1125	825	300	26.5
WASHINGTON	6625	5175	1450	21.8	4850	3825	1050	21.4
WAYNE	1275	925	350	26.9	750	600	150	19.7
WESTMORELAND	12900	10100	2800	21.7	8925	6800	2100	23.6
WYOMING	900	700	200	22.7	575	450	125	21.0
YORK	10625	7900	2725	25.6	6975	5525	1450	20.7
PENNSYLVANIA	393700	299800	93900	23.9	279400	224800	54600	19.5

Data rounded to nearest 25. Rate computed using unrounded data.

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis Unit, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security

TABLE 9

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

FOR VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS

1983 ANNUAL AVERAGE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Rate	County	Civilian Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Rate
Adams	2200	1975	225	10.2	Lancaster	9575	8950	625	6.4
Allegheny	43525	39000	4550	10.4	Lawrence	2950	2550	400	13.5
Armstrong	2575	2200	375	14.2	Lebanon	3475	3125	350	10.2
Beaver	6725	5900	800	12.1	Lehigh	9200	8325	875	9.4
Bedford	1475	1275	200	13.7	Luzerne	10375	9100	1275	12.2
Berks	9125	8325	775	8.6	Lycoming	3800	3300	500	13.0
Blair	4500	3850	650	14.4	McKean	1700	1500	225	12.6
Bradford	2200	1925	275	12.8	Mercer	3925	3375	525	13.7
Bucks	16275	15175	1100	6.7	Mifflin	1300	1125	175	14.2
Butler	5250	4625	600	11.6	Monroe	2500	2275	225	9.0
Cambria	6025	5150	875	14.7	Montgomery	17850	16725	1100	6.2
Cameron	225	175	50	18.5	Montour	575	525	50	10.0
Carbon	1825	1600	225	12.9	Northampton	7350	6575	775	10.6
Centre	3575	3225	350	9.9	Northumberland	3100	2600	500	15.9
Chester	10300	9650	650	6.3	Perry	1350	1225	125	9.3
Clarion	1350	1175	175	12.3	Philadelphia	44875	39250	5625	12.5
Clearfield	2725	2375	350	13.2	Pike	575	525	50	7.8
Clinton	1275	1050	200	16.6	Potter	550	450	100	17.3
Columbia	1925	1650	275	14.4	Schuylkill	4725	4175	550	11.6
Crawford	2950	2575	375	12.6	Snyder	850	775	100	10.3
Cumberland	6325	5900	425	6.9	Somerset	2650	2275	375	14.5
Dauphin	7850	7100	775	9.8	Sullivan	175	150	25	13.9
Delaware	15725	14500	1225	7.8	Susquehanna	1325	1175	150	10.7
Elk	1275	1125	150	11.6	Tioga	1350	1125	225	16.8
Erie	9675	8550	1150	11.8	Union	1125	1000	125	10.5
Fayette	5350	4575	775	14.6	Venango	2475	2050	400	16.6
Forest	175	150	25	14.2	Warren	1925	1700	225	12.2
Franklin	3850	3350	500	13.2	Washington	6850	6075	775	11.4
Fulton	425	325	100	22.8	Wayne	1100	1000	125	10.2
Greene	1400	1200	200	13.6	Westmoreland	12900	11375	1525	11.8
Huntingdon	1550	1275	250	16.7	Wyoming	1200	1025	175	14.8
Indiana	2925	2600	325	11.3	York	10900	10000	900	8.3
Jefferson	1500	1350	150	10.3					
Juniata	450	400	50	11.2	PENNSYLVANIA	365200	326200	39000	10.7
Lackawanna	6150	5550	600	9.9					

Data are on 1983 Benchmarks.
Data may not add to totals due to rounding.
The rate of unemployment is calculated from unrounded data.
SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis, Pa. Office of Employment Security.

II. INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT & OUTLOOK

A. EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY INDUSTRY

Over the last decade, Pennsylvania's economic growth has not matched national growth trends. While employment in the United States increased by 21 percent over the 1972-1982 period, Pennsylvania's employment grew by only 6 percent.

The 1980 nonagricultural wage and salary employment average was 4,761,500. In 1982, it fell 176,900; by 1983 it had fallen by an additional 59,900 to 4,524,700. Manufacturing employment, both in durable goods and nondurable goods, continued to decline from 1980 through 1983, although lumber and furniture products in the durable goods line had small increases between 1982 and 1983. The decline continued through 1983 where all sectors of manufacturing except furniture and fixtures were well below their 1980 employment levels.

Employment in the nonmanufacturing sector decreased by 15,300 jobs between 1980 and 1982; only finance, insurance, real estate, services and public utilities experienced numerical increases. In 1983 the nonmanufacturing sector rebounded from a one-year slump to reach an employment level of 3,424,000; only 900 jobs below the 1980 level. The services; retail trade; and finance, insurance and real estate industries gained 42,600 jobs in this sector during 1983 to offset declines in other categories.

Between 1973 and 1983 nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 8,200, expanding from 4,516,500 to 4,524,700. Over the same time period, employment in manufacturing slackened from 1,480,100 in 1973 to 1,094,800, a 26 percent decrease. Meanwhile, nonmanufacturing industries increased from 3,026,400 in 1973 to 3,424,000 by 1983, the largest increase (308,600) occurring in the services sector.

Close examination of the preceding figures reveals a gradual movement in the state away from a goods-producing society toward a service-oriented society. Although economic conditions in the state have been improving since the 1981-1982 recession, it is apparent that 1983 average manufacturing employment of 1,094,800 is down 233,400 from 1980. For the durable goods sector primary metals lost 67,500 jobs between 1980 and 1983. Fabricated metal products lost 26,000 jobs during the same time period (1980-1983). The only sector in the durable goods line expected to grow between 1980 and 1985 is furniture and fixtures. Projected employment in the nondurable goods sector for 1984 will be down by 39,700 from 1980,with printing and publishing the only industry anticipated to expand between 1980 and 1985.

The importation of foreign steel products from 18 countries accounted for 24 percent of the domestic steel market in the first six months of 1984. This increased competition in the steel market has forced the U.S. and Pennsylvania steel companies to become more cost-effective in order to sell their products successfully. Workers in the basic steel industry are being asked to make concessions on freezes or reductions in pay and fringe benefits in order to assure the survival of the domestic steel companies. Steel production rose steadily in the first several months of 1984 but declined during the summer. Employment in the basic steel industry increased in May 1984 to its highest level since September 1982 but is expected to fluctuate proportionally as new steel orders slacken during the summer months. Several of the major steel-makers have shown substantial profits in the first quarter of 1984 in spite of price discounting.

B. INCOME AND WAGE CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

Personal income is income received from all sources by residents of

Pennsylvania. These sources include wages, salaries, unemployment insurance benefits, property income, dividends, royalties, and other business income. Dividing total personal income for a year by the state's total resident population for the year yields per capita personal income. Thus per capita income applies to each individual regardless of age or labor force participation.

In 1983, per capita income in Pennsylvania was $11,448 which was an increase of 5.2 percent over the 1982 figure. This income represents 98.6 percent of the U.S. average of $11,685. Pennsylvania was in twenty-fourth position among the states for 1983 per capita income, a drop from the twentieth ranking in 1982.

Latest per capita personal income data available for Pennsylvania by counties are for 1982. Ten counties in all, led by Montgomery County with $15,390, ranked above the 1982 Pennsylvania per capita personal income of $10,934. All were from metropolitan areas, while the rural and mountainous counties from the southcentral and northeastern sections of the state were ranked the lowest. These included Fulton County at $7,018, Sullivan County at $7,357, and Bedford County at $7,380.

The average annual pay in Pennsylvania for workers who were covered by unemployment insurance was $16,451 in 1982, a 5.4 percent increase from the 1981 average of $15,607. Among SMSAs, Pittsburgh had the highest annual average pay with $17,946 followed by Philadelphia with $17,570. Beaver County ($18,979) and Greene County ($18,825) topped the county rankings within the state in average annual wages.

In the fourth quarter 1983, petroleum and coal products reported average monthly wages of $2,821, the highest wages paid in selected industries.

Apparel and other textile mill products averaged $914 for the month, the lowest earnings in the manufacturing sector. Mining and public utilities both reported average monthly wages of $2,344, the highest wages in the nonmanufacturing sector. The lowest average monthly wages were in retail trade with $781.

For calendar year 1983, total manufacturing industries average weekly earnings were $350.84, while the averages for the durable goods and nondurable goods sectors were $399.78 and $291.07, respectively. During this same period, petroleum refining ranked number one with average weekly earnings of $579.51. Workers in the apparel and other textile products business reported weekly earnings of $183.15 during 1983, the lowest rate among selected manufacturing industries. Table 18 elucidates the ranking of selected industries based on the 1983 and 1973 average weekly earnings. There were nineteen industries above the average for manufacturing industries and twelve industries below the average for all manufacturing industries.

Comparing weekly earnings growth between 1973 and 1983, petroleum refining and coal products employees had a 156 percent increase. Total manufacturing industries increased by 110 percent over the ten-year interval, and apparel and related products workers with an 84 percent gain were the lowest of selected manufacturing industries.

TABLE 10

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT--CALENDAR YEAR ANNUAL AVERAGES 1973,1980,1982,1983, AND 1984 (JAN.-JUN.)

(in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	1973	1980	1982	1983	1984 Jan.-Jun.	Change: 1973-1983 Net	Change: 1973-1983 Percent
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	4,516.5	4,761.5	4,584.6	4,524.7	4,573.1	+8.2	+0.18
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1,480.1	1,328.2	1,170.5	1,094.8	1,119.1	-385.3	-26.03
TOTAL DURABLE GOODS	884.7	814.7	685.8	622.4	645.4	-262.3	-29.65
Lumber and wood products	24.6	20.6	18.1	19.6	20.8	-5.0	-20.33
Furniture and fixtures	23.8	18.8	18.5	18.8	20.1	-5.0	-21.01
Stone, clay and glass	68.3	59.0	51.4	48.5	48.2	-19.8	-28.99
Primary metal industries	220.8	190.2	143.4	122.7	129.2	-98.1	-44.43
Fabricated metal products	126.1	112.8	96.4	86.8	87.9	-39.3	-31.17
Machinery, except electrical	137.2	144.2	127.7	108.4	111.1	-28.8	-20.99
Electric and electronic equip.	144.0	122.5	107.7	101.2	105.8	-42.8	-29.72
Transportation equipment	73.3	81.5	63.4	59.7	65.6	-13.6	-18.55
Instruments and related prods.	34.8	41.8	38.5	36.3	36.4	+1.5	+4.31
Miscellaneous manufacturing inds.	31.9	23.4	20.9	20.4	20.8	-11.5	-36.05
TOTAL NONDURABLE GOODS	595.4	513.5	484.7	472.4	473.8	-123.0	-20.66
Food and kindred products	107.3	96.6	92.0	90.2	88.4	-17.1	-15.94
Tobacco products	7.1	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.2	-4.8	-67.61
Textile mill products	62.8	43.9	38.2	36.1	36.4	-26.7	-42.52
Apparel and other textile prods.	158.0	124.1	114.5	111.8	112.8	-46.2	-29.24
Paper and allied products	45.4	42.4	41.1	40.4	40.6	-5.0	-11.01
Printing and publishing	72.2	72.6	72.4	72.3	73.6	+0.1	+0.14
Chemical and allied products	58.8	60.8	59.2	57.7	57.4	-1.1	-1.87
Petroleum and coal products	19.1	16.7	16.4	15.0	13.3	-4.1	-21.47
Rubber and misc. plastics prods.	41.0	37.1	33.4	32.8	35.6	-8.2	-20.00
Leather and leather products	23.7	16.0	14.9	13.9	12.8	-9.8	-41.35

(Continued)

TABLE 10 (Cont'd)

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT-CALENDAR YEAR
ANNUAL AVERAGES 1973,1980,1982,1983, AND 1984 (JAN.-JUN.)

(in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	1973	1980	1982	1983	1984 Jan.-Jun.	Change: 1973-1983 Net	Change: 1973-1983 Percent
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3,026.4	3,424.9	3,409.6	3,424.0	3,453.0	+397.6	+13.14
Mining	39.7	49.0	45.7	39.3	39.4	-0.4	-1.01
Contract construction	205.9	190.1	168.1	166.1	157.6	-39.8	-19.33
Transportation	161.6	161.9	143.8	136.2	141.4	-25.4	-15.72
Public utilities	105.5	101.4	105.2	103.9	104.9	-1.6	-1.52
Wholesale trade	212.5	244.3	240.2	239.5	242.0	+27.0	+12.71
Retail trade	674.0	744.0	738.5	753.8	760.6	+79.8	+11.84
Finance, ins. and real estate	206.5	236.8	239.6	242.2	248.1	+35.7	+17.29
Services	762.1	974.1	1,046.0	1,070.7	1,083.2	+308.6	+40.49
Government	658.7	723.3	682.5	672.3	676.0	+13.6	+2.06
Federal government	136.4	134.9	132.9	133.3	133.7	-3.1	-2.27
State and local government	522.4	588.4	549.6	539.0	555.2	+16.6	+3.18
Labor-Management Disputes	10.0	8.5	4.5	5.9	5.5	-4.1	-41.00

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis Unit, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 11

PENNSYLVANIA

RATIOS OF PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION
AND OF CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT TO PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT AND RATIOS	1981	1982	1983	1984 1/	1985 1/
EMPLOYMENT					
Population 16 Years and Over	9,104.0	9,144.0	9,184.0	9,229.0	9,271.0
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	4,741.5	4,584.6	4,524.7	4,651.4	4,730.5
Private Sector Employment	4,038.1	3,902.1	3,852.4	3,961.7	4,035.9
Percent of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary	85.17	85.11	85.14	85.17	85.32
Civilian Government Employment	703.4	682.5	672.3	689.7	694.6
Percent of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary	14.83	14.89	14.86	14.83	14.68
RATIOS					
Private Sector Employment to Population 16 Years and Over					
Pennsylvania	.4436	.4267	.4195	.4293	.4353
United States	.4373	.4242	.4221	N/A	N/A
Civilian Government Employment to Private Sector Employment					
Pennsylvania	.1742	.1749	.1745	.1741	.1721
United States	.2134	.2142	.2121	N/A	N/A

1/ Projected

NOTE: Employment data are on an annual average basis.

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis Unit, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 12

PENNSYLVANIA

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY COUNTY: 1982
(Residence Adjusted)
Dollars

County	Per Capita Income	County	Per Capita Income
Adams	$ 9,134	Lancaster	$10,803
Allegheny	12,796	Lawrence	8,986
Armstrong	9,100	Lebanon	9,601
Beaver	9,891	Lehigh	11,627
Bedford	7,380	Luzerne	9,698
Berks	11,589	Lycoming	9,399
Blair	8,636	McKean	10,050
Bradford	8,329	Mercer	9,426
Bucks	11,820	Mifflin	8,256
Butler	9,351	Monroe	9,396
Cambria	9,208	Montgomery	15,390
Cameron	8,565	Montour	9,804
Carbon	9,418	Northampton	11,429
Centre	8,311	Northumberland	8,952
Chester	12,455	Perry	8,272
Clarion	8,933	Philadelphia	10,535
Clearfield	9,265	Pike	8,012
Clinton	8,361	Potter	7,587
Columbia	8,235	Schuylkill	9,154
Crawford	8,438	Snyder	8,263
Cumberland	12,329	Somerset	8,903
Dauphin	11,610	Sullivan	7,357
Delaware	13,463	Susquehanna	7,419
Elk	10,014	Tioga	7,729
Erie	10,046	Union	8,693
Fayette	8,437	Venango	10,080
Forest	8,455	Warren	9,867
Franklin	9,887	Washington	10,018
Fulton	7,018	Wayne	8,227
Greene	8,178	Westmoreland	10,286
Huntingdon	7,461	Wyoming	7,498
Indiana	8,964	York	10,622
Jefferson	9,022		
Juniata	8,789	Pennsylvania (The State)	10,934
Lackawanna	9,744		

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis, May 1984

TABLE 13

STATES RANKED ON PER CAPITA INCOME 1983

Percent Change 1980 to 1983

Rank	State	Per Capita Income	% of U.S.	% Change 1980 to 1983	Rank	State	Per Capita Income	% of U.S.	% Change 1980 to 1983
1	Alaska	$ 17,194	147	+32.2	25	Wisconsin	$ 11,352	97	+21.2
	Dist. of Columbia	15,744	135	+28.5	26	Ohio	11,216	96	+19.3
2	Connecticut	14,895	127	+29.2	27	Nebraska	11,212	96	+26.1
3	New Jersey	14,122	121	+28.8	28	Missouri	10,969	94	+24.5
4	Massachusetts	13,264	114	+31.3	29	Oklahoma	10,963	94	+21.6
5	California	13,257	113	+20.3	30	Oregon	10,740	92	+15.4
6	Maryland	12,994	111	+25.0	31	Iowa	10,705	92	+16.0
7	New York	12,990	111	+27.6	32	Arizona	10,656	91	+20.4
8	Colorado	12,770	109	+25.9	33	Indiana	10,476	90	+17.5
9	Delaware	12,665	108	+25.9	34	Georgia	10,379	89	+29.4
10	Nevada	12,451	107	+14.8	35	Louisiana	10,270	88	+22.1
11	Illinois	12,405	106	+18.7	36	Vermont	9,979	85	+25.4
12	Kansas	12,247	105	+24.0	37	Montana	9,949	85	+19.3
13	Washington	12,177	104	+18.7	38	Maine	9,847	84	+26.9
14	Virginia	12,116	104	+28.7	38	South Dakota	9,847	84	+26.2
15	Hawaii	12,114	104	+19.6	40	North Carolina	9,787	84	+25.8
16	New Hampshire	12,021	103	+31.4	41	New Mexico	9,640	82	+21.4
17	Minnesota	11,913	102	+23.2	42	Idaho	9,555	82	+17.9
18	Wyoming	11,911	102	+08.1	43	Tennessee	9,549	82	+23.8
19	Texas	11,685	100	+23.8	44	Kentucky	9,397	80	+22.4
					45	Alabama	9,242	79	+23.8
	UNITED STATES	11,685	100	+23.1					
					46	South Carolina	9,187	79	+24.3
20	Rhode Island	11,670	100	+26.5	47	West Virginia	9,159	78	+18.0
21	North Dakota	11,666	100	+35.0	48	Utah	8,993	77	+17.2
22	Florida	11,593	99	+25.4	49	Arkansas	8,967	77	+26.1
23	Michigan	11,466	98	+17.0	50	Mississippi	8,098	69	+23.2
24	PENNSYLVANIA	11,448	98	+22.4					

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, August 1984.

TABLE 14

1982 AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES

PENNSYLVANIA 1982 AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES $16,451

PENNSYLVANIA SMSA's

Area	Average Annual Wage	Area	Average Annual Wage
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	$16,140	Philadelphia	$17,570
Altoona	13,601	Pittsburgh	17,946
Erie	16,013	Reading	15,461
Harrisburg	16,100	Sharon	16,369
Johnstown	15,271	State College	14,593
Lancaster	14,605	Williamsport	14,531
Northeast Pennsylvania	13,616	York	15,099

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES

County	Average Annual Wage	County	Average Annual Wage	County	Average Annual Wage
Adams	$11,780	Delaware	$17,013	Montgomery	$17,680
Allegheny	18,286	Elk	15,650	Montour	16,410
Armstrong	15,902	Erie	16,013	Northampton	16,605
Beaver	18,979	Fayette	13,847	Northumberland	13,553
Bedford	12,441	Forest	13,204	Perry	10,275
Berks	15,461	Franklin	13,938	Philadelphia	18,213
Blair	13,601	Fulton	13,355	Pike	9,787
Bradford	14,536	Greene	18,825	Potter	11,958
Bucks	15,768	Huntingdon	13,291	Schuylkill	12,229
Butler	16,398	Indiana	16,558	Snyder	11,963
Cambria	15,863	Jefferson	14,971	Somerset	13,773
Cameron	14,330	Juniata	10,806	Sullivan	11,076
Carbon	11,425	Lackawanna	13,233	Susquehanna	11,373
Centre	14,593	Lancaster	14,605	Tioga	12,887
Chester	16,646	Lawrence	14,502	Union	14,220
Clarion	15,636	Lebanon	14,049	Venango	17,057
Clearfield	14,769	Lehigh	16,358	Warren	15,537
Clinton	14,194	Luzerne	13,901	Washington	16,484
Columbia	12,712	Lycoming	14,531	Wayne	12,182
Crawford	13,847	McKean	14,583	Westmoreland	16,255
Cumberland	15,652	Mercer	16,369	Wyoming	16,274
Dauphin	16,582	Mifflin	13,862	York	15,645
		Monroe	13,533		

NOTE: Average Annual Wage Data are on a "place of work" basis.

Average Annual Wages are derived from the ES-202 report on Pennsylvania insured employment. Annual payroll is divided by the average employment within each area under consideration.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

TABLE 15

PENNSYLVANIA

JOB OPENINGS FILLED AND RELATED WAGE DATA FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(By hourly wage rates excluding commissions, tips, etc.)

Occupational Category	Total*	Under $3.35	$3.35-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00-$6.99	$7.00- & over	Average Rate
Openings Filled	96,912	7,242	47,367	7,604	3,925	6,443	7,452	6,754	8,666	4.47
Professional, Technical and Managerial	11,609	16	737	266	176	1,107	5,613	1,658	1,883	6.47
Clerical	14,451	35	10,100	1,574	1,218	763	212	302	202	3.85
Sales	10,393	32	9,360	371	104	134	40	48	98	3.50
Domestic	1,749	127	989	185	35	119	4	21	223	5.84
Other Service	24,348	6,933	12,320	1,264	347	1,387	252	1,162	424	3.45
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	1,558	41	749	163	126	100	29	49	37	4.06
Processing	2,842	1	1,021	305	77	194	55	398	786	5.58
Machine Trades	4,134	4	915	402	279	429	306	600	1,170	5.86
Bench Work	7,448	6	3,895	1,374	567	305	217	421	584	4.30
Structural Work	6,624	31	1,545	647	499	869	473	828	1,661	5.65
Motor Freight, Transportation	2,144	7	574	235	120	229	59	166	437	5.49
Packaging, Material Handling	9,141	8	5,042	795	365	781	157	1,077	862	4.51
Other Miscellaneous	501	1	118	23	12	26	35	24	249	6.99

*Openings by wage rate will not equal total openings due to omission of wages not paid on a time basis.
Data are for fiscal year-to-date, starting each October 1st.

SOURCE: Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table B07 - June 30, 1984

TABLE 16

PENNSYLVANIA

JOB OPENINGS FILLED AND RELATED WAGE DATA FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES BASED ON PENNSYLVANIA LOCAL OFFICES OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITY

(By hourly wage rates excluding commissions, tips, etc.)

Industry Grouping	Total*	Under $3.35	$3.35-$3.99	$4.00-$4.49	$4.50-$4.99	$5.00-$5.49	$5.50-$5.99	$6.00-$6.99	$7.00 & over	Average Rate
Openings Filled	96,989	7,276	47,426	7,601	3,924	6,436	7,437	6,751	8,684	$ 4.47
Agri., Fishing & Forestry	1,264	11	648	152	120	39	16	26	19	$ 3.93
Mining	279	0	35	16	10	35	13	28	141	$ 7.75
Construction	2,808	7	383	452	239	572	103	406	589	$ 5.63
Manufacturing	20,673	32	7,345	2,668	1,521	1,576	1,048	2,540	3,764	$ 5.15
Transp. & Public Utilities	2,121	12	303	187	129	269	58	181	786	$ 6.21
Whls. & Retail Trade	39,055	6,181	26,540	1,651	515	1,621	203	1,185	774	$ 3.50
Fin., Insur. & Real Estate	1,334	2	539	440	121	100	33	38	37	$ 4.20
Services	25,366	1,000	9,508	1,931	681	1,966	5,843	1,923	2,156	$ 5.14
Public Administration	4,089	31	2,125	104	588	258	120	424	418	$ 4.58

*Openings by wage rate will not equal total openings due to omission of wages not paid on a time basis. Data are for fiscal year-to-date, starting each October 1st.

SOURCE: ESARS Table 16 - June 30, 1984

TABLE 17

PENNSYLVANIA

EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL WAGES AND AVERAGE WAGES PAID

IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES - FOURTH QUARTER 1983

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	TOTAL WAGES PAID	AVERAGE MONTHLY *WAGES PAID
Lumber & Wood Products	1,196	21,342	$85,731,854	$1,339
Furniture & Fixtures	389	19,744	85,533,834	1,444
Stone, Clay & Glass	816	49,844	290,750,199	1,944
Primary Metal Industries	574	121,488	844,510,423	2,317
Fabricated Metal Products	1,810	88,827	498,606,872	1,871
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	2,476	109,783	666,696,423	2,024
Electric & Electronic	812	108,308	636,097,839	1,958
Transportation Equipment	309	63,538	441,906,611	2,318
Instruments & Related Prod.	431	36,144	208,982,767	1,927
Misc. Manufacturing Indus.	504	20,896	97,083,435	1,549
Food & Kindred Products	1,317	91,797	442,145,965	1,606
Tobacco Products	26	2,442	7,512,009	1,025
Textile Mill Products	403	35,988	130,368,185	1,208
Apparel & Other Textile	1,566	115,609	316,973,813	914
Paper & Allied Products	394	41,192	243,837,152	1,973
Printing & Publishing	2,175	72,969	349,131,263	1,595
Chemical & Allied Products	578	58,285	425,996,727	2,436
Petroleum & Coal Products	175	14,135	119,637,860	2,821
Rubber & Misc. Plastic	598	34,798	169,588,336	1,625
Leather & Leather Products	140	14,173	41,684,897	980
Mining	1,433	39,701	279,142,830	2,344
Contract Construction	22,976	173,335	934,176,369	1,796
Transportation (Exc. R.R.)	7,196	113,866	584,203,501	1,710
Public Utilities	1,381	106,841	751,182,485	2,344
Wholesale Trade	20,180	244,747	1,326,057,714	1,806
Retail Trade	56,067	783,958	1,837,698,211	781
Fin.,Insurance & Real Est.	15,070	244,210	1,154,733,500	1,576
Service & Miscellaneous	71,049	978,483	3,702,991,624	1,261
Federal Government	2,267	132,142	794,686,550	2,005
State Government	1,467	133,748	651,957,967	1,625
Local Government	5,235	391,430	1,563,727,018	1,332

NOTE: Average monthly wages paid is obtained by dividing total wages paid by 3 and dividing the result by the average number of employes.

SOURCE: Employer Tax Records.

TABLE 18

PENNSYLVANIA

RANK 1/ AND EARNINGS GROWTH IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1973 AND 1983 ANNUAL AVERAGES

RANK	INDUSTRY	1973 AWE*	1983 AWE*	DOLLAR INCREASE	% INCREASE
1	Petroleum refining	$211.68	$579.51	$367.83	174
2	Petroleum and coal products	210.94	540.60	329.66	156
3	Blast furnaces and steel mills	222.76	511.95	289.19	130
4	Motor vehicles and equipment	208.08	470.18	262.10	126
5	Primary metal industries	212.38	467.68	255.30	120
6	Transportation equipment	197.69	459.19	261.50	132
7	Drugs	184.86	446.87	262.01	142
8	Chemicals and allied products	178.76	423.52	244.76	137
9	Machinery, exc. electrical	198.77	405.21	206.44	104
	TOTAL DURABLE GOODS	187.17	399.78	212.61	114
10	Construction and related machinery	205.45	396.60	191.15	93
11	General industrial machinery	192.15	392.80	200.65	104
12	Fabricated metal prod., inc. ordn.	182.68	388.14	205.46	112
13	Stone, clay, and glass products	174.72	386.78	212.06	121
14	Electronic components and access.	145.80	372.45	226.65	155
15	Paper and allied products	172.70	369.80	197.10	114
16	Instruments and related products	157.18	361.67	204.49	131
17	Printing and publishing	180.81	359.14	178.33	99
18	Electric and electronic equipment	167.69	357.46	189.77	113
19	Fabricated structural metal prods.	175.92	351.20	175.28	100
	TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	167.23	350.84	183.61	110
20	Food and kindred products	158.36	336.48	178.12	113
21	Misc. manufacturing industries	156.33	328.84	172.51	110
22	Newspapers	182.66	327.94	145.28	79
23	Rubber and misc. plastic products	160.58	317.52	156.94	98
24	Furniture and fixtures	143.51	292.04	148.53	103
	TOTAL NONDURABLE GOODS	139.03	291.07	152.04	109
25	Lumber and wood products	146.11	290.39	144.28	99
26	Textile mill products	120.43	230.35	109.92	91
27	Knitting mills	116.13	216.34	100.21	116
28	Tobacco manufacturers	110.95	209.21	98.26	89
29	Leather and leather products	101.90	190.94	89.04	87
30	Mens and boys furnishings	98.63	185.14	86.51	88
31	Apparel and other textile prods.	99.71	183.15	83.44	84

* AWE - Average Weekly Earnings

1/ Ranked on basis of the 1983 AWE

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis Unit, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 19

PENNSYLVANIA
ACTUAL AND ADJUSTED GROSS EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

Annual Average 1967 thru 1983

Monthly 1984 to Date

Year/Month	U.S. Consumer Price Index	Actual Weekly Earnings	Adjusted Weekly Earnings*	Losses Due to Inflation
1967	100.0	$ 112.52	$ 112.52	N.A.
1968	104.2	119.20	114.40	$ 4.80
1969	109.8	127.52	116.14	11.38
1970	116.3	131.71	113.25	18.46
1971	121.3	140.73	116.02	24.71
1972	125.3	154.42	123.24	31.18
1973	133.1	167.23	125.64	41.59
1974	147.7	180.97	122.53	58.44
1975	161.2	193.22	119.86	73.36
1976	170.5	210.11	123.23	86.88
1977	181.5	231.08	127.32	103.76
1978	195.3	254.80	130.47	124.33
1979	217.4	278.10	127.92	150.18
1980	246.8	294.49	119.32	175.17
1981	272.4	325.36	119.44	205.92
1982	289.1	331.39	114.63	216.76
1983	298.4	350.84	117.57	233.27
1984 JAN.	305.2	368.68	120.80	247.88
FEB.	306.6	372.93	121.63	251.30
MAR.	307.3	372.65	121.27	251.38
APR.	308.8	373.86	121.07	252.79
MAY	309.7	374.26	120.85	253.41
JUN.	310.7	375.60	120.89	254.71

*Adjusted to 1967 dollars.

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis Unit, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 20
AVERAGE GROSS EARNINGS AND MANHOURS
OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS IN
MAJOR PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKET AREAS

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA	2nd Qtr. 1983	3rd Qtr. 1983	4th Qtr. 1983	1st Qtr. 1984	2nd Qtr. 1984
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS					
PENNSYLVANIA	$346.92	$356.40	$366.51	$371.20	$366.80
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	341.62	357.50	367.47	377.72	385.73
Altoona	297.99	304.20	309.27	313.05	322.81
Erie	381.92	400.31	401.14	406.55	415.81
Harrisburg	330.57	344.46	351.95	364.83	367.02
Johnstown	279.39	304.79	310.13	316.30	315.75
Lancaster	320.93	331.10	343.04	346.52	343.80
Northeast Pennsylvania	273.04	281.24	281.25	284.26	286.90
Philadelphia	364.85	371.94	384.16	382.77	386.36
Pittsburgh	423.44	430.64	442.54	456.33	463.56
Reading	350.40	355.37	377.48	382.53	382.58
Williamsport	307.28	308.50	313.19	319.51	321.57
York	332.52	334.97	347.76	349.42	356.10
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS					
PENNSYLVANIA	39.2	39.6	40.1	40.0	40.0
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	38.0	38.4	38.6	38.9	39.2
Altoona	38.5	38.9	39.0	38.6	40.1
Erie	40.5	41.1	41.1	41.4	42.3
Harrisburg	39.4	40.1	40.5	40.9	40.6
Johnstown	35.5	36.9	37.5	38.2	37.5
Lancaster	38.9	39.7	40.5	40.2	39.7
Northeast Pennsylvania	37.3	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.9
Philadelphia	39.1	39.4	40.3	39.7	39.9
Pittsburgh	39.5	39.8	40.6	41.0	41.5
Reading	40.0	40.2	41.3	41.0	40.7
Williamsport	38.7	39.2	39.1	39.3	39.7
York	40.9	41.0	42.0	41.4	41.6
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS					
PENNSYLVANIA	$ 8.85	$ 9.00	$ 9.14	$ 9.28	$ 9.17
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	8.99	9.31	9.52	9.71	9.84
Altoona	7.75	7.82	7.93	8.11	8.05
Erie	9.43	9.74	9.76	9.82	9.83
Harrisburg	8.39	8.59	8.69	8.92	9.04
Johnstown	7.87	8.26	8.27	8.28	8.42
Lancaster	8.25	8.34	8.47	8.62	8.66
Northeast Pennsylvania	7.32	7.46	7.48	7.54	7.57
Philadelphia	9.32	9.44	9.54	9.63	9.68
Pittsburgh	10.72	10.82	10.90	11.13	11.17
Reading	8.76	8.84	9.14	9.33	9.40
Williamsport	7.94	7.87	8.01	8.13	8.10
York	8.13	8.17	8.28	8.44	8.56

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis Unit, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

III. Training and Placement Assistance Information

A. Labor Supply

During the 1981-82 school year 114,707 persons completed vocational education programs. Table 21 presents data on the number of completers for all vocational education curricula by classification level (secondary, adult, or post-secondary). Of the completers 81,847 were classified as secondary, 22,856 as adults and 10,004 as post-secondary.

Trade and Industrial occupations reported 33,434 completers; Business Education, 30,932; and Home Economics, 24,235. Percentagewise over 41 percent of the adults completed programs in the Trade and Industrial occupations. Home Economics, Business Education and the Trade and Industrial occupations were the most reported occupations for secondary students. These are the same curricula as the total; however, they are in reverse order. Trade and Industrial occupations with 29.1 percent of the total were first; followed by Business Education, 27.0 percent; and Home Economics, 21.1 percent. For secondary it was Home Economics, 29.2 percent; Business Education, 29.2 percent; and Trade and Industrial, 27.5 percent.

Other more specific occupations with more than 2,000 completers from secondary programs are comprehensive home economics, 21,471; secretarial/stenographer, 8,071; general clerical, 7,830; accounting, 7,149; school cooperative education, 4,595; distributive education, 3,546, and automotive mechanic, 2,011.

Leading curricula for adults were practical nursing, 4,635; typing, 1,458; welding, 1,116; business data processing, 715; and retail trade management, 644.

Associate nursing degree (995), business administration/management

(882), and data processing (568) were the leading curricula for post-secondary students.

The total school enrollment for Pennsylvania decreased for the tenth consecutive year, going from 2,233,114 in 1981-82 to 2,185,597 in 1982-83. This decline of 37,517 students amounts to a 2.13 percent decrease, which represents a softening in the enrollment decline compared with the loss of 68,580 students or a 3.68 percent drop in 1981-82. The 1982-83 enrollment was 671,895 less than the record 2,857,492 students enrolled in 1971-72.

The 1982-83 figures reveal that enrollment in private schools increased for the second consecutive time during the recent decade, going to 401,628. This was a gain of 7,529 or two percent from the 394,099 reported in 1981-82.

B. Labor Demand

Table 23 shows a percent distribution of broad occupational categories within selected industries in Pennsylvania. This simple format was chosen because it clearly depicts the staffing (human resource) structure of industry within the state. A typical example illustrating use of the table would be that of a clerical worker in search of employment. The job seeker would first enter the table in the clerical column and then proceed down to the highest percentages. Immediately the industries of banking, federal government and business services stand out with figures of 70.3, 45.8 and 29.1, respectively. The job search would obviously begin with these industries. Continued analysis indicates that instruments and related firms have the greatest percentage of technical occupations, while banking has by far the largest percentage of managers and officers. Tracking of specific occupations within any of the broad categories listed (accountants, welders, etc.) is possible by consulting reference volumes of staffing patterns prepared by the Occupational Employment Statistics Unit, Research

and Statistics Division of the Office of Employment Security. Area Labor Market Analysts have these publications on file.

C. Labor Supply and Demand Relationship

Table 24 highlights the occupational growth patterns projected to occur between 1980 and 1990. Occupational groupings as well as selected occupations are listed by the number of average annual job openings. An employment growth rate key is used to evaluate the growth rate anticipated for each occupation.

In the professional, technical, and kindred workers category, top growth rates will probably occur within the medical workers and computer specialists professions. Among the clerical occupations, the distribution of secretaries, cashiers, receptionists, bank tellers, and computer operators is expected to reflect above average growth by 1990. In the crafts and kindred fields, data processing machine mechanics, dental lab technicians, and bakers are projected to undergo good growth rates during the 1980s. For the operative occupations, mining machine operators, earth drillers, and parking lot attendants are the top growth jobs. Numerous fields throughout the service workers category are expected to grow rapidly including fast food restaurant workers, nurse aides and orderlies, hotel and motel housekeepers, and social service aides.

From October 1, 1983, through June 30, 1984, 577,771 applicants registered with State Employment Offices in Pennsylvania. There were 116,739 or 20 percent in the clerical and sales occupations category and 108,981 or 19 percent in service occupations. Agriculture, fishing and forestry occupations had the fewest registered applicants with 4,840. Over 43 percent or 249,385 of those registering were in the active file as of the end of June with 105,129 of that number females.

Over the nine-month period, 11 specific occupations had more than 6,000 registered applicants. In descending order they were material handler - 18,495; general clerk - 11,243; commercial or industrial cleaner - 9,718; construction worker I - 9,630; nurse aide - 8,220; construction worker II - 7,964; waiter/waitress - 7,510; hand packager - 6,794; heavy truck driver - 6,674; and tractor-trailer truck driver - 6,038.

On June 30, the active file contained over 3,000 registered applicants each in nine occupations. In descending order they were, material handler - 7,726; general clerk - 4,657; commercial cleaner - 4,590; construction worker I - 4,241; nurse aide - 4,001; construction worker II - 3,531; hand packager - 3,277; waiter/waitress - 3,092; and heavy truck driver - 3,070. During this time period 128,625 job openings were reported; thus there were two registered applicants for each opening. The highest ratio was in the structural works and machine trades occupations where there were 8 applicants for each opening. The lowest ratio recorded was for the service occupations where only 3 persons registered for each opening. The occupations with the highest ratios of applicants to job openings were bridge crane operator - 111:1, medical assistant - 36:1, sales manager - 34:1, millwright and lathe operator - both 32:1. In comparing the job openings to the number of jobs filled the data show that benchwork occupations had the best placement record as 80 percent of the openings were filled. The Job Service was able to place 95,623 persons in jobs. This represented 74 percent of the openings received. Table 25 lists the individual occupations by number of registered applicants and job openings. The number of job openings filled may exceed the number of openings received because of openings on hand at the beginning of the fiscal period in addition to openings received during the current fiscal period.

TABLE 21

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS

(1981-1982 School Year)

SUMMARY

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers				% Dist.
		Secondary	Adult	Post-Secondary	Total	
01	Agriculture Occupations	3,011	263	61	3,335	2.9
04	Distributive Education	3,687	786	558	5,031	4.4
07	Health Occupations	1,872	6,361	2,322	10,555	9.2
09	Home Economics	23,907	176	152	24,235	21.1
14	Business Education	23,893	4,300	2,739	30,932	27.0
16	Technical Education	2,950	1,529	2,706	7,185	6.3
17	Trade & Industrial Occupations	22,527	9,441	1,466	33,434	29.1
-	Total	81,847	22,856	10,004	114,707	100.0

See footnote at end of table

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 21

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1981-1982 School Year)

SECONDARY

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
XX	Total	81,847	100.0%
01	Agriculture Occupations	3,011	3.7
01.0100	Agriculture production	1,684	2.1
01.0200	Agriculture supplies and services	59	0.1
01.0300	Agriculture mechanics	330	0.4
01.0400	Agriculture products	23	-
01.0500	Ornamental horticulture	693	0.8
01.0600	Agriculture resources	125	0.2
01.0700	Forestry	83	0.1
01.9999	Agriculture, other	14	-
04	Distributive Education	3,687	4.5
04.0000	Distributive education	3,546	4.3
04.1100	Hotel/motel/lodging	8	-
04.1900	Warehousing	132	0.2
07	Health Occupations	1,872	2.3
07.0101	Dental assisting	199	0.2
07.0103	Dental lab technician	15	-
07.0203	Medical lab assistant	63	0.1
07.0303	Nursing assistant/aide	250	0.3
07.0309	Home health management asst.	66	0.1
07.0701	Environmental health asst.	13	-
07.0904	Medical assistant	152	0.2
07.0906	Health assistant	950	1.2
07.9900	Health, other	3	-
07.9901	Health related technician	43	0.1
07.9902	Health asst. specialist	118	0.1
09	Home Economics	23,907	29.2
09.0101	Comprehensive home economics	21,471	26.2
09.0102	Child development	10	-
09.0103	Clothing/textiles	138	0.2
09.0107	Foods/nutrition	188	0.2
09.0201	Child care/guidance	349	0.4
09.0202	Cloth mgmnt., prod., serv.	180	0.2
09.0203	Food mgmnt., prod., serv.	1,527	1.9
09.0204	Home furniture, equip., serv.	10	-
09.0205	Institution/home mgmnt., serv.	27	-
09.0299	Gainful home econ., NEC	7	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 21

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1981-1982 School Year)

SECONDARY (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
14	Business Education	23,893	29.2%
14.0100	Accounting	7,149	8.7
14.0200	Business data processing	779	1.0
14.0300	General clerical	7,830	9.6
14.0700	Secretarial/stenograph	8,071	9.9
14.9900	Business education, other	64	0.1
16	Technical Education	2,950	3.6
16.0100	Engineering technology	12	-
16.0102	Agricultural technology	15	-
16.0103	Architectural design technology	92	0.1
16.0105	Chemical technology	75	0.1
16.0106	Civil technology	69	0.1
16.0107	Electrical technology	186	0.2
16.0108	Electronics technology	749	0.9
16.0109	Electro-mech. technology	45	0.1
16.0110	Environmental control technology	64	0.1
16.0112	Instrumentation technology	13	-
16.0113	Mechanical technology	14	-
16.0115	Nuclear technology	21	-
16.0116	Petroleum technology	18	-
16.0117	Scientific data processing	982	1.2
16.0121	Drafting/design technology	59	0.1
16.0128	Mechanical drafting/design	440	0.5
16.0192	Tool/die design technology	48	0.1
16.0691	Audio-visual comm. technology	48	0.1
17	Trade & Industrial Occupations	22,527	27.5
17.0100	Air conditioning	287	0.4
17.0102	Heating	171	0.2
17.0200	Appliance repair	276	0.3
17.0301	Automotive body	1,246	1.5
17.0302	Automotive mechanic	2,011	2.5
17.0303	Automotive specialist	140	0.2
17.0304	Power mechanics occupations	30	-
17.0390	Auto-diesel mechanic	75	0.1
17.0399	Automotive occupations	62	0.1
17.0401	Aircraft maintenance	43	0.1
17.0600	Business machine maintenance	13	-
17.0700	Commercial art	618	0.8
17.0701	Interior decorating	31	-
17.0900	Commercial photography	44	0.1
17.1001	Carpentry	1,571	1.9
17.1002	Electrical construction	472	0.6

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 21

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1981-1982 School Year)

SECONDARY (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
17.1003	Heavy equipment/construction	82	0.1
17.1004	Masonry	683	0.8
17.1005	Painting/decorating	106	0.1
17.1007	Plumbing	448	0.5
17.1090	Building construction occupations	207	0.3
17.1091	Building trades, maintenance	559	0.7
17.1093	Masonry occupations	44	0.1
17.1100	Custodial services	22	-
17.1200	Diesel mechanic	296	0.4
17.1300	Drafting	477	0.6
17.1302	Drafting, mechanical	38	-
17.1400	Electrical occupations	344	0.4
17.1401	Electric, industrial	173	0.2
17.1490	Electrical maintenance/repair	18	-
17.1500	Electronics	154	0.2
17.1501	Electronics, communication	56	0.1
17.1503	Radio/television repair	166	0.2
17.1600	Fabric maintenance services	25	-
17.1900	Graphic arts	773	0.9
17.1901	Composition typesetting	6	-
17.1902	Printing press occupations	13	-
17.1907	Graphic occupations	66	0.1
17.2103	Optics	5	-
17.2300	Metal working occupations	44	0.1
17.2301	Foundry	8	-
17.2302	Machine shop practice	1,304	1.6
17.2303	Machine tool operation	92	0.1
17.2305	Sheet metal	249	0.3
17.2306	Welding	996	1.2
17.2307	Tool and die making	61	0.1
17.2391	Mine equipment maintenance	20	-
17.2392	Metal fabrication	55	0.1
17.2602	Cosmetology	1,893	2.3
17.2802	Law enforcement training	27	-
17.2901	Baker	133	0.2
17.2903	Meat cutter	40	-
17.3000	Refrigeration	40	-
17.3100	Small engine repair	105	0.1
17.3290	Hydraulics/fluid power	14	-
17.3300	Textile production/fabrication	170	0.2
17.3301	Dressmaking	26	-
17.3302	Tailoring	86	0.1
17.3390	Power sewing	117	0.1
17.3401	Shoe manufacturing/repair	7	-

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 21

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1981-1982 School Year)

SECONDARY (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
17.3500	Upholstering	63	0.1%
17.3601	Mill/cabinet making	361	0.4
17.9901	School cooperative education	4,595	5.6
17.9903	Patternmaking	9	-
17.9904	Vending machine repair	16	-
17.9905	Material handling	64	0.1
17.9906	Industrial production/maintenance	60	0.1
17.9999	Trade/industrial, other	23	-
	ADULT		
XX	Total	22,856	100.0%
01	Agricultural Occupations	263	1.2
01.0300	Agricultural mechanics	59	0.3
01.0500	Horticulture	196	0.9
01.0502	Floriculture technology	8	-
04	Distributive Education	786	3.4
04.0000	Distributive education	87	0.4
04.0600	Supermarket marketing	36	0.2
04.1800	Recreation/tourism	19	0.1
04.2000	Retail trades/management	644	2.8
07	Health Occupations	6,361	27.8
07.0101	Dental assisting	227	1.0
07.0103	Dental lab technician	63	0.3
07.0203	Medical lab assistant	42	0.2
07.0302	Practical nursing	4,635	20.3
07.0303	Nursing assistant/aide	937	4.1
07.0305	Surgical technician	23	0.1
07.0307	Home health aide	18	0.1
07.0309	Home health management assistant	26	0.1
07.0399	Nursing supplement	65	0.3
07.0502	Radiation therapy	7	-
07.0903	Inhalation therapy	80	0.4
07.0904	Medical assistant	128	0.6
07.0906	Health assistant	60	0.3
07.0907	Medical emergency technology	50	0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 21

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1981-1982 School Year)

ADULT (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
09	Home Economics	176	0.8%
09.0202	Cloth mgmt., prod., serv.	33	0.1
09.0203	Food mgmt., prod., serv.	143	0.6
14	Business Education	4,300	18.8
14.0100	Accounting	393	1.7
14.0102	Bookkeeping	184	0.8
14.0105	Tellers	22	0.1
14.0200	Business data processing	715	3.1
14.0201	Computer operator	104	0.5
14.0203	Programming	19	0.1
14.0206	Keypunch operator	258	1.1
14.0300	General Clerical	176	0.8
14.0301	Office machine operator	12	0.1
14.0303	General office clerk	48	0.2
14.0304	Data processing clerk	27	0.1
14.0700	Secretarial/stenography	254	1.1
14.0710	Stenography, general	355	1.6
14.0719	Stenography, specialized, NEC	11	-
14.0720	Office practices	28	0.1
14.0800	Supervisory/management	11	-
14.0801	Business administration/management	34	0.1
14.0805	Small business management	67	0.3
14.0900	Typing/related	1,458	6.4
14.0901	Clerk/typist	19	0.1
14.9900	Business education, other	102	0.4
16	Technical Education	1,529	6.7
16.0104	Automotive technology	32	0.1
16.0107	Electrical technology	69	0.3
16.0108	Electronics technology	281	1.2
16.0112	Instrumentation technology	23	0.1
16.0113	Mechanical technology	42	0.2
16.0117	Scientific data processing	225	1.0
16.0121	Drafting/design technology	119	0.5
16.0129	Photographic technology	4	-
16.0131	Computer Science technology	119	0.5
16.0132	Structural technology	22	0.1
16.0192	Tool and die design technology	35	0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 21

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1981-1982 School Year)

ADULT (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
16.0430	Computer programmer	400	1.8%
16.0605	Police science technology	121	0.5
16.9900	Technical, other	37	0.2
17	Trade & Industrial Occupations	9,441	41.3
17.0100	Air conditioning	436	1.9
17.0102	Heating	29	0.1
17.0200	Appliance repair	12	0.1
17.0301	Automotive body	369	1.6
17.0302	Automotive mechanic	569	2.5
17.0303	Automotive specialties	12	0.1
17.0304	Power mechanics occupations	35	0.2
17.0390	Auto - diesel mechanic	32	0.1
17.0399	Automotive occupations	85	0.4
17.0401	Aircraft maintenance	70	0.3
17.0500	Blueprint reading	242	1.1
17.0700	Commercial Art	202	0.9
17.0701	Interior decorating	49	0.2
17.0900	Commercial photography	70	0.3
17.0901	Photo laboratory occupations	57	0.2
17.1001	Carpentry	327	1.4
17.1002	Electrical construction	323	1.4
17.1003	Heavy equipment/construction	7	-
17.1004	Masonry	208	1.9
17.1007	Plumbing	164	0.7
17.1009	Glazing	44	0.2
17.1090	Building construction occupations	26	0.1
17.1091	Building trades maintenance	62	0.3
17.1092	Industrial maintenance mechanics	113	0.5
17.1097	Ceramics	16	0.1
17.1100	Custodial services	12	0.1
17.1200	Diesel mechanic	268	1.2
17.1300	Drafting	130	0.6
17.1301	Drafting, architectural	1	-
17.1400	Electrical occupations	198	0.9
17.1401	Electric, industrial	221	1.0
17.1500	Electronics	300	1.3
17.1503	Radio/television repair	111	0.5
17.1700	Supervision/management	68	0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 21

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1981-1982 School Year)

ADULT (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
17.1900	Graphic arts	144	0.6%
17.1907	Graphic occupations	6	-
17.2300	Metal working occupations	2	-
17.2301	Foundry	74	0.3
17.2302	Machine shop practices	621	2.7
17.2303	Machine tool operating	331	1.4
17.2306	Welding	1,116	4.9
17.2307	Tool and die making	60	0.3
17.2391	Mine equipment maintenance	48	0.2
17.2392	Metal fabrication	9	-
17.2400	Metallurgy occupations	2	-
17.2602	Cosmetology	153	0.7
17.2901	Baker	80	0.4
17.2902	Cook/chef	4	-
17.3000	Refrigeration	62	0.3
17.3100	Small engine repair	214	0.9
17.3200	Energy sources occupations	2	-
17.3201	Power plant operator	17	0.1
17.3290	Hydraulics/fluid power	9	-
17.3300	Textile production/fabrication	45	0.2
17.3301	Dressmaking	98	0.4
17.3302	Tailoring	36	0.2
17.3390	Power sewing	608	2.7
17.3401	Shoe manufacture/repair	124	0.5
17.3500	Upholstering	203	0.9
17.3601	Millwork/cabinet making	226	1.0
17.3698	Furniture repair/refinishing	100	0.4
17.4001	Journalism	23	0.1
17.4602	Oil burner repair	66	0.3
17.4605	Machine maintenance	27	0.1
17.9900	Math, related	24	0.1
17.9999	Trade/industrial, other	39	0.2
	POST-SECONDARY		
XX	Total	10,004	100.0%

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 21

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1981-1982 School Year)

POST-SECONDARY (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
01	Agriculture Occupations	61	0.6%
01.0140	Agri-business	23	0.2
01.0500	Horticulture	1	-
01.0502	Floriculture technology	16	0.2
01.0505	Nursey management	15	0.1
01.0507	Park management	6	0.1
04	Distributive Education	558	5.6
04.0000	Distributive education	43	0.4
04.0400	Banking/finance	22	0.2
04.0700	Food services	144	1.4
04.0800	General merchandise	8	0.1
04.1100	Hotel/motel/lodging	117	1.2
04.1700	Real estate	70	0.7
04.1900	Warehousing	16	0.2
04.2000	Retail trades/management	127	1.3
04.9900	Sales/marketing management	11	0.1
07	Health Occupations	2,322	23.2
07.0101	Dental assisting	49	0.5
07.0102	Dental hygiene	91	0.9
07.0200	Medical lab technology	125	1.2
07.0301	Nursing (associate degree)	995	9.9
07.0302	Practical nursing	371	3.7
07.0305	Surgical technician	23	0.2
07.0401	Occupational therapy	73	0.7
07.0402	Physical therapy	47	0.5
07.0501	Radiologic technology	63	0.6
07.0502	Radiation therapy	6	0.1
07.0503	Nuclear medical technology	9	0.1
07.0800	Mental health technician	119	1.2
07.0801	Mental health aide	6	0.1
07.0901	EEG technician	6	0.1
07.0903	Inhalation therapy	83	0.8
07.0904	Medical assistant	99	1.0
07.0907	Medical emergency technology	12	0.1
07.0908	Dietetic technology	32	0.3
07.0909	Mortuary science	19	0.2
07.9900	Health, other	94	0.9

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 21

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1981-1982 School Year)

POST-SECONDARY (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
09	Home Economics	152	1.5%
09.0201	Child care/guidance	150	1.5
09.0203	Food management, prod., service	2	-
14	Business Education	2,739	27.4
14.0100	Accounting	334	3.3
14.0200	Business data processing	568	5.7
14.0201	Computer operator	25	0.2
14.0205	Data processing, management	49	0.5
14.0206	Keypunch operator	18	0.2
14.0300	General clerical	11	0.1
14.0304	Data processing clerk	21	0.2
14.0604	Labor relations	18	0.2
14.0605	Medical records technician	58	0.6
14.0700	Secretary/stenography	90	0.9
14.0701	Secretary, executive	284	2.6
14.0702	Secretary, legal	61	0.6
14.0704	Secretary, medical	124	1.2
14.0710	Stenographer, general	5	-
14.0712	Stenographer, court	9	0.1
14.0720	Office practices	26	0.3
14.0800	Supervisory/management	23	0.2
14.0801	Business administration/management	882	8.8
14.0802	Industrial admin./management	11	0.1
14.0803	Business admin./specialized	14	0.1
14.0804	General business	68	0.7
14.0807	Office administration/mgmnt.	13	0.1
14.0901	Clerk/typist	12	0.1
14.9900	Business education, other	15	0.1
16	Technical Education	2,706	27.0
16.0100	Engineering technology	108	1.1
16.0103	Architectural design	93	0.9
16.0104	Automotive technology	68	0.7
16.0105	Chemical technology	50	0.5
16.0106	Civil technology	84	0.8
16.0107	Electrical technology	389	3.9
16.0108	Electronics technology	273	2.7

(continued on next page)

TABLE 21

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1981-1982 School Year)

POST-SECONDARY (continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
16.0109	Electro-mechanical technology	15	0.1%
16.0110	Environmental control technology	45	0.4
16.0111	Industrial technology	40	0.4
16.0112	Instrumentation technology	1	-
16.0113	Mechanical technology	289	2.9
16.0114	Metallurgical technology	13	0.1
16.0115	Nuclear technology	18	0.2
16.0116	Petroleum technology	42	0.4
16.0118	Mining technology	39	0.4
16.0120	Drafting/design technology	83	0.8
16.0123	Diesel technology	15	0.1
16.0124	Environmental/pollution technology	3	-
16.0128	Mechanical drafting/design	49	0.5
16.0129	Photographic technology	26	0.3
16.0131	Computer science technology	235	2.3
16.0132	Structural technology	4	-
16.0133	Computer maintenance technology	14	0.1
16.0192	Tool and die design technology	45	0.4
16.0306	Bio-lab technology	24	0.2
16.0430	Computer programmer	82	0.8
16.0440	Library science technology	13	0.1
16.0501	Nursery school aide	56	0.6
16.0503	Teacher assistant/aide	8	0.1
16.0510	Social work technology	50	0.5
16.0601	Commercial pilot training	45	0.4
16.0602	Fire science technology	48	0.5
16.0603	Forestry/wildlife technology	97	1.0
16.0605	Correctional administration	102	1.0
16.0610	Police science administration	88	0.9
16.9900	Technical, other	52	0.5
17	Trade & Industrial Occupations	1,466	14.7
17.0100	Air conditioning	2	-
17.0102	Heating	29	0.3
17.0301	Automotive body	21	0.2
17.0302	Automotive mechanic	32	0.3
17.0303	Automotive specialist	12	0.1
17.0401	Aircraft maintenance	37	0.4
17.0700	Commercial art	82	0.8

(continued on next page)

TABLE 21

PENNSYLVANIA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM COMPLETERS
(1981-1982 School Year)

POST-SECONDARY (Continued)

USOE Code 1/	Curriculum Title	Completers	% 2/
17.0701	Interior decorating	5	-
17.0704	Sign painting	3	-
17.0705	Industrial technician	1	-
17.1001	Carpentry	60	0.6%
17.1002	Electrical construction	80	0.8
17.1003	Heavy equipment/construction	43	0.4
17.1004	Masonry	6	0.1
17.1007	Plumbing	46	0.5
17.1090	Building construction occup.	161	1.6
17.1100	Custodial services	19	0.2
17.1200	Diesel mechanic	43	0.4
17.1300	Drafting	40	0.4
17.1400	Electrical occupations	10	0.1
17.1401	Electric, industrial	7	0.1
17.1503	Radio/television repair	2	-
17.1900	Graphic arts	45	0.4
17.2100	Instrument repair	4	-
17.2302	Machine shop practices	83	0.8
17.2305	Sheet metal	5	-
17.2306	Welding	187	1.9
17.2307	Tool and die making	1	-
17.2392	Metal fabrication	4	-
17.2602	Cosmetology	51	0.5
17.2800	Public service occupations	3	-
17.2802	Law enforcement training	152	1.5
17.2901	Baker	3	-
17.2902	Cook/chef	35	0.3
17.3200	Energy sources occups.	10	0.1
17.3601	Millwork/cabinet making	18	0.2
17.4000	Mass media communications	19	0.2
17.4001	Journalism	19	0.2
17.4020	Broadcasting radio/TV	26	0.3
17.4030	Cinema	2	-
17.4100	Recreation occupations	16	0.2
17.4200	Public contact representative	18	0.2
17.4551	Legal assistant/aide	22	0.2
17.9999	Trade and industrial, other	11	0.1

1/ U.S. Office of Education codes. These are more aggregated than Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) codes. For example, USOE 14.0300 Gneral Clerical encompasses 23 different DOT numeric codes. For comparison, inspection of curriculum titles (USOE) and occupational titles (DOT) should establish some relationship between codes.

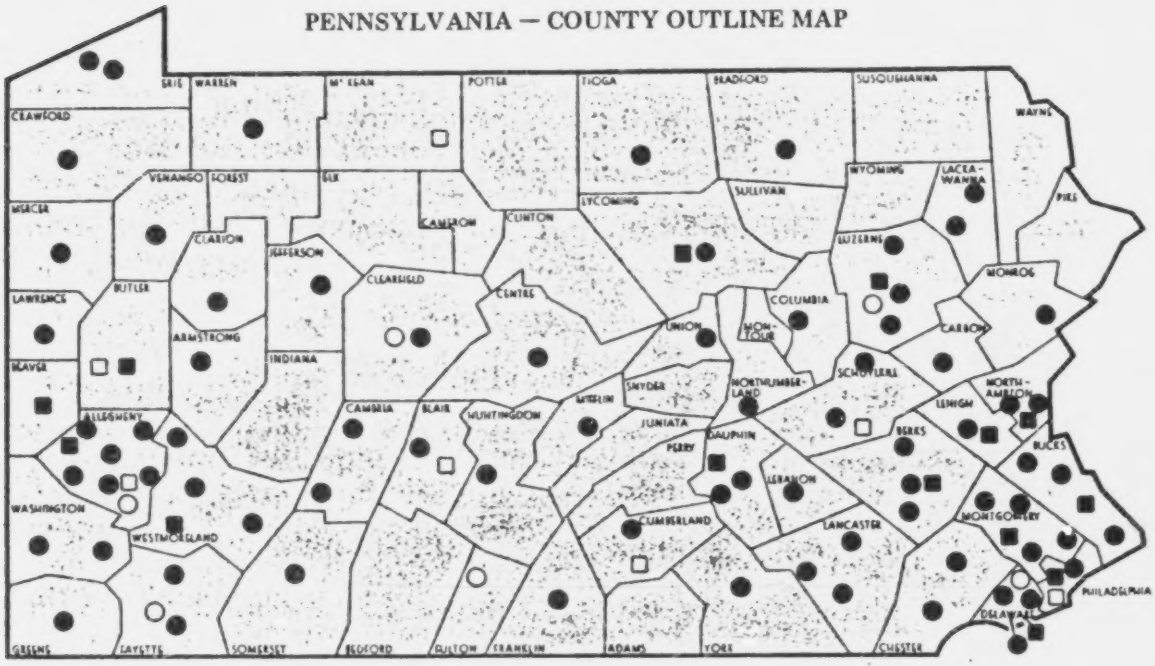
2/ '-' indicates a value of less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: Pa. Department of Education

CHART 2

AREA SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES
OFFERING VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

PENNSYLVANIA — COUNTY OUTLINE MAP



- ● Indicates the approximate location of an area vocational-technical school.
- ■ Indicates Public Community Colleges offering vocational-technical programs.
- □ Indicates Comprehensive High Schools offering 5 or more trade & industrial programs.
- ○ Indicates University (Off-Campus Centers) - McKeesport, DuBois, Philadelphia, Luzerne, Mt. Alto.

AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Admiral Peary, Ebensburg
Altoona, Altoona
A. W. Beattie, Pittsburgh
Berks County, Leesport
  Berks - East, Oley
  Berks - West, Leesport
Bethlehem, Bethlehem
Bradford County, Towanda
Bucks County, Fairless Hills
Carbon County, Jim Thorpe
Central Chester County, Coatesville
Central Montgomery County, Norristown
Central Westmoreland County, New Stanton
Centre County, Pleasant Gap
Clarion County, Shippenville
Clearfield County, Clearfield
Columbia Montour, Bloomsburg
Crawford County, Meadville
Cumberland Perry, Mechanicsburg
Dauphin County, Harrisburg
Delaware County, Media
  Delaware County - Aston, Aston
  Delaware County - Folcroft, Folcroft
  Delaware County - Maple, Broomall
Eastern Montgomery, Willow Grove
Eastern Northampton County, Easton
Eastern Westmoreland County, Latrobe
Erie City, Erie
Erie County, Erie
Fayette County, Uniontown
Forbes Road East, Monroeville
Franklin County, Chambersburg
Greater Johnstown, Johnstown
Greene County, Waynesburg
Harrisburg Steelton Highspire, Harrisburg
Hazleton, Hazleton
Huntingdon County, Mill Creek
Jefferson County Dubois, Reynoldsville
Juniata Mifflin County, Lewistown
Lackawanna County, Scranton
  Lackawanna County - North, Mayfield
  Lackawanna County - South, Scranton
Lancaster County, Willow Street
  Lancaster County - Brownstown, Brownstown
  Lancaster County - Mt. Joy, Mt. Joy
  Lancaster County - Willow Street, Willow Street
Lawrence County, New Castle
Lebanon County, Lebanon
Lehigh County, Schnecksville
Lenape, Ford City
McKeesport, McKeesport
Mercer County, Mercer
Middle Bucks County, Jamison
Monroe County, Bartonsville
Mon Valley, Charleroi
Northern Chester County, Phoenixville
Northern Westmoreland County, New Kensington
North Fayette County, Connellsville
North Montco, Lansdale
Northumberland County, Shamokin
Parkway West, Oakdale
Philadelphia, Philadelphia
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh
Reading Muhlenberg, Reading
Schuylkill County, Pottsville
  Schuylkill County - North, Frackville
  Schuylkill County - South, Mar Lin
Somerset County, Somerset
Steel Valley, West Mifflin
SUN, New Berlin
Tioga County, Wellsboro
Upper Bucks County, Perkasie
Venango County, Oil City
Warren County, Warren
Western Area, Canonsburg
Western Montgomery, Limerick
West Side, Kingston
Wilkes-Barre, Wilkes-Barre
Williamsport, Williamsport
  Williamsport Area Community College providing
  Area Vocational-Technical School Services
York County, York

COMMUNITY COLLEGES OFFERING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

Bucks County Community College
  Newtown
Butler County Community College
  Butler
Community College of Allegheny County - College Office
  Pittsburgh
    Allegheny Campus
      Pittsburgh
    Boyce Campus
      Monroeville
    College Center North
      Pittsburgh
    South Campus
      West Mifflin
Community College of Beaver County
  Monaca
Community College of Philadelphia
  Philadelphia
Delaware County Community College
  Media
Harrisburg Area Community College
  Harrisburg
Lehigh County Community College
  Schnecksville
Luzerne County Community College
  Nanticoke
Montgomery County Community College
  Blue Bell
Northampton County Area Community College
  Bethlehem
Reading Area Community College
  Reading
Westmoreland County Community College
  Youngwood
Williamsport Area Community College
  Williamsport

TABLE 22

PENNSYLVANIA

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 1971-1983

PUBLIC

YEAR	Elementary K-6	Secondary 7-12	Total	% Change From Prior Year
1971-72	1,248,839	1,121,826	2,370,665	+0.29
1972-73	1,224,959	1,136,326	2,361,285	-0.40
1973-74	1,183,777	1,137,660	2,321,437	-1.69
1974-75	1,149,633	1,127,818	2,277,451	-1.89
1975-76	1,129,451	1,116,696	2,246,147	-1.37
1976-77	1,093,578	1,100,095	2,193,673	-2.34
1977-78	1,054,040	1,074,833	2,128,873	-2.95
1978-79	1,008,664	1,038,082	2,046,746	-3.86
1979-80	968,325	1,000,476	1,968,801	-3.81
1980-81	940,387	968,905	1,909,292	-3.02
1981-82	903,342	935,673	1,839,015	-3.68
1982-83	872,629	911,340	1,783,969	-2.99

NONPUBLIC

YEAR	Elementary K-6	Secondary 7-12	Total	% Change From Prior Year
1971-72	360,553	126,274	486,827	-5.86
1972-73	334,165	121,937	456,102	-6.31
1973-74	321,056	122,939	443,995	-2.65
1974-75	310,669	122,723	433,392	-2.39
1975-76	306,037	121,932	427,969	-1.25
1976-77	302,387	121,667	424,054	-0.91
1977-78	296,973	119,730	416,703	-1.73
1978-79	289,630	116,855	406,485	-2.45
1979-80	285,514	114,441	399,955	-1.61
1980-81	280,319	112,083	392,402	-1.89
1981-82	281,357	112,742	394,099	+0.43
1982-83	288,665	112,963	401,628	+1.91

SOURCE: Pa. Department of Education

TABLE 23
STAFFING STRUCTURE - OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Horizontal Percent Distribution)

SELECTED INDUSTRY LINES	SIC	OCCUPATIONS						
		Managers, Officers	Profes-sional	Technical	Sales	Clerical	Production and Maint.	Service
MANUFACTURING								
Durable Goods (Selected)	-	5.0	5.7	3.4	1.3	10.9	71.9	1.8
Furniture & fixtures	25	4.9	1.9	0.8	2.8	9.5	78.6	1.6
Primary metals	33	3.6	3.8	2.0	0.7	9.4	78.4	2.2
Fabricated metals	34	5.3	4.3	2.7	1.6	9.6	75.0	1.6
Machinery, exc. electrical	35	6.8	8.8	5.7	1.6	14.8	60.9	1.5
Electrical machinery	36	4.5	6.5	4.5	0.9	11.0	70.9	1.7
Transportation equipment	37	4.1	9.1	3.7	0.6	9.1	71.4	1.9
Instruments & related	38	7.3	8.1	6.2	3.7	15.0	58.2	1.5
Nondurable Goods (Selected)	-	5.1	4.3	1.5	2.6	11.0	73.2	2.3
Food products	20	5.8	1.2	0.7	5.0	10.1	72.8	4.6
Paper products	26	5.4	4.2	1.3	2.4	9.6	75.3	1.8
Printing & publishing	27	6.7	8.7	0.6	5.2	19.6	57.3	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastics	30	5.3	3.4	1.7	1.8	8.4	77.6	1.7
NONMANUFACTURING (Selected)								
Contract construction	15-17	8.6	3.8	1.0	1.2	7.3	77.4	0.8
Transportation, communications, public utilities 2/	41-49	6.4	9.5	1/	2.0	21.9	58.5	1.8
Trucking & warehousing	42	5.4	0.7	-	1.3	12.6	79.2	0.9
Wholesale & retail trade	50-59	8.4	3.6	1/	22.4	20.3	21.9	23.3
Finance (banking)	60	18.9	5.0	1.1	0.4	70.3	0.7	3.6
Services								
Business services	73	8.3	10.0	4.4	3.8	29.1	12.0	32.3
Hospitals	806	4.0	50.1	1/	-	16.1	4.4	25.4
Federal Government	919	9.9	20.1	1/	0.1	45.8	19.1	5.0
State Government	929	8.5	27.0	1/	4.4	27.7	19.0	13.4
Local Government 3/	939	10.3	12.9	1/	-	15.5	26.4	34.9
Education 4/	82	4.6	60.0	1/	0.2	14.1	4.8	16.2

1/ Combined with Professional occupations 2/ Excludes Railroads and Postal Service.
3/ Excludes Hospitals and Educational Institutions. 4/ Includes Private and Public Schools.

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Occupational Employment Statistics.

TABLE 24
PENNSYLVANIA
PROJECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROWTH
1980-1990 - AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS

OCCUPATIONAL FIELD/OCCUPATION	AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS	EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATE KEY
All Occupations Total	227,393	
Professional, Technical, & Kindred Workers	40,322	
Medical Workers (Exc. Technicians)	9,084	B
Professional Nurses	6,051	A
Physicians & Surgeons	1,084	B
Preschool & Elementary School Teachers	3,771	D
Engineers	2,289	C
Accountants & Auditors	2,057	C
Engineering & Science Technicians	1,890	C
Lawyers	1,483	C
Writers, Artists, & Entertainers	1,315	C
Computer Specialists	1,246	A
Systems Analysts	757	A
Social Workers	1,113	B
Buyers & Purchasing Agents	1,024	C
Dental Hygienists & Assistants	905	A
Paralegal Personnel	421	A
Radiological (X-Ray) Technicians	413	A
Travel Agents	247	A
All Other Professional & Tech. Workers	13,064	-
Managers & Officials	20,458	
Store Managers	2,334	D
Restaurant & Coffee Shop Managers	1,174	C
Administrators & Public Inspectors	1,127	E
Sales Managers	478	C
All Other Managers & Officials	16,472	-
Sales Workers	17,922	
Sales Clerks	8,304	C
Insurance Agents & Brokers	800	C
Stock & Bond Sales Agents	271	C
All Other Sales Workers	8,547	-
Clerical Workers	44,111	
Secretaries	8,751	B
Cashiers	3,844	B
Bookkeepers	3,782	C
Typists	2,469	C
Receptionists & Related Workers	1,655	B
Bank Tellers	1,435	B
Computer & Peripheral Equipment Operators	856	A
All Other Clerical Workers	21,319	-

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATE KEY 1980-1990:

A - Very Good Growth	30% or more
B - Good Growth	15% to 29.9%
C - Average Growth	5% to 14.9%
D - Below Average Growth	0% to 4.9%
E - Poor Growth	Less than 0%

TABLE 24 (CONTINUED)

PROJECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROWTH

OCCUPATIONAL FIELD/OCCUPATION	AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS	EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATE KEY
Crafts & Kindred Workers	20,240	
Mechanics, Repairers, & Installers	4,759	C
Automotive Mechanics	1,417	C
Data Processing Machine Mechanics	173	A
Electric Motor Repairers	87	A
Blue Collar Worker Supervisors	2,457	D
Carpenters	1,516	E
Electricians (Construction)	858	D
Excavating & Grading Machine Operators	703	C
Plumbers & Pipefitters	692	E
Machinists	503	D
Sheet Metal Workers	223	D
Locomotive Engineers & Hostlers	214	C
Dental Lab Technicians	201	A
Photoengravers & Lithographers	124	C
Bakers & Cake Decorators	102	B
All Other Crafts & Kindred Workers	7,855	-
Operatives	14,608	
Metalworking Operators	3,059	D
Truck Drivers	2,285	C
Assemblers	2,247	D
Packing & Inspecting Operators	1,730	E
Delivery & Route Workers	1,179	D
School Bus Drivers	569	C
Laundry & Drycleaning Operators	353	C
Parking Lot Attendants	151	B
Continuous Mining Machine Operators	134	A
Mine Shuttle Car Operators	115	B
Earth Drillers	103	B
Doughnut Makers & Machine Operators	75	A
All Other Operatives	2,742	-
Service Workers	52,329	
Janitors, Porters, & Cleaners	10,431	C
Fast Food Restaurant Workers	5,171	A
Guards	4,898	B
Waiters & Waitresses	4,489	B
Nurses Aides & Orderlies	4,428	A
Cooks (Exc. Private)	3,132	B
Child Care Workers (Exc. Private)	1,557	B
Gardners & Groundskeepers	1,340	C
Trade Helpers	1,277	C
Cosmetologists	1,135	C
Hotel & Motel Housekeepers	547	A
Social Service Aides	441	A
Private Housekeepers	424	B
All Other Service Workers	13,059	-

NOTE: The number of average annual job openings is per year and is based on growth and labor force separations due to retirement, death, and temporary withdrawal for personal reasons.

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis Unit, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security

TABLE 25

PENNSYLVANIA

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
XXX	TOTAL - ALL OCCUPATIONS (INCL. ENTRY)	577,771	249,385	105,129	128,625	95,623
0 & 1	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL OCC.	55,663	21,861	8,558	14,707	11,600
2	CLERICAL AND SALES OCCUPATIONS	116,739	47,390	35,446	34,353	24,759
3	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	108.981	48,997	31,542	33,436	26,061
4	AGRICULTURE, FISHERY, FORESTRY OCCUP.	4,840	2,049	224	1,015	580
5	PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	21,256	9,375	2,041	3,751	2,833
6	MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS	49,540	20,241	2,766	6,446	4,128
7	BENCHWORK OCCUPATIONS	37,158	15,318	10,142	9,310	7,448
8	STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	82,300	36,411	1,220	10,698	6,540
9	MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	101,294	47,743	13,190	14,909	11,674

* October 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 25

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(CO'ITINUED)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FY TO DATE*	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
003.161-014	Electrical Test Engineer	849	337	15	134	77
045.107-010	Counselor	767	272	145	87	41
075.374-010	Nurse, General Duty	510	192	179	140	85
079.367-010	Medical Assistant	536	254	225	15	9
079.371-010	Dental Assistant	500	236	217	55	27
079.374-014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	1434	511	477	1134	1053
091.227-010	Teacher, Secondary School	1053	365	196	5863	5812
092.227-010	Teacher, Elementary School	982	295	250	286	280
160.167-010	Accountant	1362	545	169	121	39
162.157-038	Purchasing Agent	588	230	39	55	25
163.167-018	Sales Manager	820	338	46	24	12
169.167-010	Administrative Asst.	1425	542	333	81	25
169.167-034	Office Manager	1158	477	262	53	17
185.167-046	Retail Store Manager	2489	1004	432	173	80
187.167-106	Food Service Manager	1400	566	206	115	55

*October 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 25

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(CONTINUED)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FY TO DATE*	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
201.362.010	Legal Secretary	902	319	315	178	93
201.362-030	Clerical Secretary	5656	1923	1882	990	392
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	5624	2257	2138	1360	688
203.582-030	Keypunch Operator	1109	465	433	465	383
209.562-010	Clerk-General	11243	4657	4128	2195	1509
210.382-014	Bookkeeper	2346	877	772	474	208
211.362-010	Cashier	2002	853	783	322	224
211.362-018	Teller	671	232	208	429	299
211.462-010	Cashier	3057	1208	1099	581	411
213.362-010	Computer Operator	1524	619	295	159	62
216.482-010	Accounting Clerk	1809	681	526	402	191
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	5529	2135	1943	999	571
222.387-058	Clerical Stock Clerk	1937	820	163	545	452
237.367-038	Receptionist	2571	1033	1009	455	231
249.367-074	Teacher Aide	839	419	386	1053	1035
250.257-010	Sales Agent	447	196	36	179	60
261.357-066	Women's Apparel Salesperson	552	245	239	259	109

*October 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 25

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(CONTINUED)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FY TO DATE*	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
279.357-050	General Hardware Salesperson	300	135	40	198	140
279.357-054	General Merchandise Salesperson	4093	1272	842	3641	3443
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	4670	1782	1495	1800	1619
290.477-018	Sales Clerk, Food	1502	610	323	1789	1535
292.353-010	Sales Route Driver	1049	468	26	253	161
301.474-010	General House Worker	847	426	418	146	69
309.677-010	Companion	453	157	148	174	81
311.477-014	Counter Attendant	2300	833	712	3577	3056
311.477-030	Informal Waiter/Waitress	7510	3092	2938	7103	6583
311.677-010	Cafeteria Attendant	453	199	177	160	138
312.474-010	Bartender	2752	1236	729	372	226
313.361-014	Cook	3482	1447	731	1330	901
313.361-022	Short Order Cook	3214	1216	558	747	423
315.361-010	Institutional Cook	1472	637	278	240	133
316.684-018	Meat Cutter	859	422	24	192	120
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	6148	2390	1082	1251	914

*October 1, 1983 through June 30 1984

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 25

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(CONTINUED)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FY TO DATE*	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
323.687-010	Hospital Cleaner	581	291	218	84	54
323.687-014	Housekeeping Cleaner	2539	1138	1063	454	331
332.271-010	Cosmetologist	1063	450	422	80	34
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	8220	4001	3714	1076	825
355.677-010	Hospital Food Service Worker	945	465	401	162	123
359.677-010	Children's Institution Attendant	436	223	173	113	35
359.677-018	Nursery School Attendant	661	340	314	52	32
363.682-018	Machine Presser	873	387	228	166	115
363.684-018	Hand Presser	632	258	218	164	120
372.667-034	Security Guard	3589	1648	142	1527	1004
372.667-038	Merchant Patroller	741	323	34	228	178
381.687-014	Commercial Cleaner	9718	4590	1852	2914	1566
408.161-010	Landscape Gardener	360	158	8	16	12
410.684-010	Dairy Farmworker	289	121	3	1	1
509.686-010	General Laborer	5195	2101	143	279	266

*October 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 25

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(CONTINUED)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FY TO DATE*	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
519.687-022	General Foundry Worker	1294	586	12	211	153
526.686-010	Batter Scaler	328	141	46	236	203
529.686-014	Cannery Worker	451	200	158	41	54
556.685-038	Injection-Molding-Machine Tender	232	90	68	241	220
579.687-030	Glass Product Selector	471	269	189	125	114
600.280-022	Machinist	2882	1085	20	353	204
600.380-018	Machine Set-Up Operator	925	357	27	73	46
601.280-046	Tool and Die Maker	351	104	0	115	81
604.685-026	Lathe Operator	631	288	18	20	10
609.684-014	General Machine Shop Laborer	408	202	20	70	54
609.685-018	Production-Machine Tender	2018	857	231	387	323
615.482-022	Punch-Press Operator	616	268	49	70	53
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	4567	1924	28	736	341
620.261-022	Construction-Equipment Mechanic	724	316	6	36	18
625.281-010	Diesel Mechanic	946	420	5	162	61
638.281-014	Maintenance Mechanic	2046	886	19	288	173

*October 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 25

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(CONTINUED)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FY TO DATE*	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
638.281-018	Millwright	929	407	4	29	13
638.684-018	Maintenance-Mechanic Helper	188	79	4	116	49
660.280-010	Woodworking Cabinetmaker	250	112	3	77	39
685.665-014	Knitting-Machine Operator	341	149	45	97	80
690.682-082	Standard Machine Stitcher	338	150	134	157	101
726.684-018	Electronics Assembler	1252	416	337	537	493
737.684-022	Ammunition Fuse Assembler	12	5	5	135	126
739.687-030	Small Product Assembler	671	336	272	178	195
741.684-026	Spray Painter	708	285	23	103	69
787.682-046	Sewing-Machine Operator	3576	1386	1347	1335	1070
804.281-010	Sheet-Metal Worker	734	308	8	132	64
806.381-058	Trailer Assembler	94	33	1	188	181
806.684-010	Automobile Assembler	648	237	31	42	33
807.381-010	Automobile-Body Repairer	1752	764	8	278	105
819.384-010	Combination Welder	2718	1167	26	168	111

*October 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 25

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(CONTINUED)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FY TO DATE*	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
824.261.010	Electrician	2407	1087	13	350	193
828.281-010	Electronics Mechanic	938	411	17	94	53
829.281-014	Electrical Repairer	647	282	3	63	29
840.381-010	Construction Painter	2063	871	18	211	135
844.364-010	Cement Mason	710	291	3	95	45
850.683-010	Bulldozer Operator	587	281	1	20	9
859.683-010	Operating Engineer	3207	1451	14	151	81
860.381-022	Carpenter	5001	2166	24	861	532
861.381-018	Bricklayer	1134	504	6	162	84
862.381-018	Pipe Fitter	1063	597	4	43	23
862.381-030	Plumber	801	414	3	106	48
866.381-010	Roofer	1383	637	8	153	83
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	9630	4241	91	836	584
869.684-010	Assembler I	153	71	1	279	269
869.687-026	Construction Worker II	7964	3531	69	1564	785
899.281-014	Factory or Mill Maintenance Repairer	591	241	3	102	75
899.381-010	Building Maintenance Repairer	3724	1654	48	1373	705

*October 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984

See footnote at end of table

TABLE 25

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

(CONTINUED)

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS	
		FY TO DATE*	ACTIVE		FISCAL YEAR TO DATE*	
		TOTAL REGISTERED	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL RECEIVED	TOTAL FILLED
904.383-010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	6038	2610	37	916	512
905.663-014	Heavy Truck Driver	6674	3070	36	379	233
906.683-022	Light Truck Driver	2347	1069	40	365	233
913.463-010	Bus Driver	1080	562	214	116	49
915.467-010	Automobile Service Station Attendant	1726	717	50	287	178
919.687-014	Transportation Vehicle Cleaner	479	186	46	113	67
920.587-018	Hand Packager	6794	3277	2647	2541	2373
920.685-078	Machine Packager	979	443	284	91	58
920.687-014	Grocery Bagger	147	41	16	766	708
921.663-010	Bridge-or-Gantry-Crane Operator	1771	767	25	16	10
929.687-030	Material Handler	18495	7726	1047	4945	3911

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security, Employment Security Automated Reporting System Table 96, June 30, 1984.

NOTES: Active data are for June 30, 1984.
All other data are the totals for the Fiscal Year to Date.
The number of Job Openings filled may exceed the number of openings received because of openings on hand at the beginning of Fiscal period in addition to openings received during the current Fiscal period.

* Fiscal Year to Date - October 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984.

IV. Characteristics and Trends in Unemployment

A. Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

During 1983 seven out of ten unemployed were male. Thirty-two percent were between 25-34 years and another 21.2 percent were in the 35-44 age group. The 24 and under age group contained 16.9 percent of the total unemployed. Sixteen percent of the unemployed were in the 45-54 age group and 13.0 percent were 55-64 years old. Less than one percent of the unemployed were 65 years of age or older.

When examining the industries in which the unemployed had previously worked, the breakdown was 47.0 percent in manufacturing and 53.0 percent in nonmanufacturing. For manufacturing the durable goods sector contributed 32.2 percent of the unemployed and the nondurable goods contributed 14.8 percent. In the nonmanufacturing industries the service and miscellaneous industries ranged from a low of 12.6 in the first quarter to a high of 19.2 during the fourth quarter.

Among occupations, structural workers had the highest share of unemployment for 1983 with an average of 20.6 percent of the total. The 22.9 percent recorded in the first quarter was the highest percentage recorded during the year for structural occupations. Table 26 shows further detail on characteristics of the insured unemployed in Pennsylvania.

B. Trends in Unemployment

The 651,000 annual average unemployment during 1983 was 9 percent higher than the 599,000 recorded in 1982. Unemployment rates for both years, 11.8 and 10.9 percent, respectively, exceeded the national rates of 9.6 percent and 9.7 percent. Table 27 ranks the labor market areas according to their unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted). In 1983, Emporium recorded the highest annual rate of 24.5 percent which was somewhat lower than the highest rate recorded in 1982 for Emporium of 27.3 percent. Follow-

ing Emporium in the top five with their respective rates were Uniontown-Connellsville, 21.4 percent; Johnstown, 20.2 percent; Lock Haven-Renovo and Oil City-Franklin-Titusville, both at 19.7 percent.

Thirty-three labor market areas reported higher unemployment rates than the state rate. Lancaster and Harrisburg again recorded the lowest unemployment rates with 6.8 percent and 7.1 percent, respectively.

Warren, Wellsboro, and Sayre-Athens-Towanda exhibited the greatest relative change from 1982. Warren jumped from thirty-ninth to nineteenth with the rate going from 9.7 percent in 1982 to 14.9 percent in 1983. Sayre-Athens-Towanda from twentieth to thirty-fourth and Wellsboro fell from twenty-fourth to thirty-eighth with respective decreases in rates of 1.6 and 1.8 percentage points. Emporium had the dubious distinction of ranking first in both 1982 and in 1983.

Using the second quarter 1984 unemployment rates for each county, it is possible to categorize counties and identify each as an area with either a labor shortage or surplus. For purposes of classification, counties having unemployment rates of less than 6 percent are earmarked as having a labor shortage while those with rates of 6 percent and above have a labor surplus. Table 28 reveals that six counties in the state experienced a moderate labor shortage. These counties were Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lancaster, Montgomery, and Perry, all with unemployment rates of less than six percent. Eighteen counties had a moderate labor surplus with unemployment rates of 6.0 to 8.9 percent, and twenty-four counties had a serious labor surplus with rates of 9.0 to 11.9 percent. The remaining 19 counties were classified as having an excessive labor surplus (rates higher than 12.0 percent). Fayette with 15.2 percent; Somerset, 14.8 percent; Clarion, 14.5 percent; and Cameron, 14.1 percent were counties with the highest unemployment rates. Pennsyl-

vania's unemployment rate of 9.0 percent fell into the serious labor surplus group.

The U.S. Department of Labor, using a set of criteria, each year classifies areas as labor surplus areas for purposes of Defense Manpower Policy Number 48 (DMP-48) and Executive Orders 12073 and 10582 (implementing the Buy American Act). Employers in such designated areas are eligible for preference in bidding on federal procurement contracts under these Acts or Orders. Table 29 lists the counties, cities and townships eligible for the procurement preference.

A new Federal geographic designation known as High Unemployment Areas (HUAs) was defined in Public Law 98-8 which was passed by the Congress of the United States on March 24, 1983. These designations will be used to distribute federal funds among states and areas. The funds will be used for: 1) Community Development Grants; 2) Social Services Block Grants; 3) Community Services Block Grants; 4) Library Services and Construction Act Grants; 5) Rebuilding Aviation Infrastructure; and 6) Employment and Training Assistance including Job Corps, Summer Youth Employment, and Services to Displaced Workers.

To be eligible as an HUA, an area must be either 1) a civil jurisdiction with a population of 50,000 or more, according to the 1980 Census; 2) a county less the civil jurisdiction(s) with more than 50,000 population; or 3) a county as a whole which does not contain any civil jurisdictions with a population of more than 50,000. The area must also have an average unemployment rate for the latest 12 months greater than or equal to 90 percent of the average United States unemployment rate for the same time period. An area can also be declared an HUA if it meets the geographic criteria listed above and it "has experienced or is about to experience a sudden economic dis-

location resulting in job loss that is significant both in terms of the number of jobs eliminated and the effect upon the unemployment rate of the area." Table 30 lists the HUAs located in Pennsylvania.

A new list of HUAs will be developed on a yearly basis and will be effective during the Federal Fiscal Year, October 1 through September 30. An area can be added to the list at any time, but the HUA designation will be re-examined on September 30 for continued inclusion during the following fiscal year.

The law states that any money allocated to the HUA must be used to create the maximum volume of new employment opportunities in the shortest amount of time. These new employment opportunities are to be targeted for people who have been unemployed for at least 15 of the 26 weeks prior to the distribution of the money.

TABLE 26

PENNSYLVANIA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Vertical Percent Distribution

CHARACTERISTIC	1st Qtr. 1983	2nd Qtr. 1983	3rd. Qtr. 1983	4th Qtr. 1983	Annual Average 1983
BOTH SEXES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	73.3	69.1	64.9	65.9	69.0
Female	26.7	30.9	35.1	34.1	31.0
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
24 and under	18.6	18.6	14.1	14.3	16.9
25-34	32.4	32.1	32.0	32.2	32.2
35-44	20.5	20.8	22.4	21.4	21.2
45-54	16.1	15.0	16.6	16.4	16.0
55-64	11.6	12.8	14.0	14.8	13.0
65 and over	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	47.7	47.9	47.2	44.1	47.0
Durable Goods	34.8	32.8	31.2	27.6	32.2
Nondurable Goods	13.0	15.1	16.0	16.5	14.8
Nonmanufacturing	52.3	52.1	52.8	56.0	53.0
Mining	3.8	4.4	3.6	3.2	3.8
Construction	17.1	14.6	11.7	14.1	14.7
Transp. & Publ. Util.	3.8	3.7	4.8	3.3	3.9
Wholesale & Ret. Trade	13.5	14.5	15.2	14.4	14.3
Fin., Ins., & Real Est.	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7
Service & Misc. 1/	12.6	13.2	15.4	19.2	14.6
ALL OCCUPATIONS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	8.4	8.0	9.6	11.1	9.0
Clerical	10.0	11.1	12.4	12.8	11.3
Sales	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.6
Service	6.0	6.9	8.2	8.3	7.1
Farm., Fish., & For.	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.2
Processing	8.4	8.0	6.8	6.2	7.6
Machine Trades	12.3	12.2	11.7	11.1	11.9
Bench Work	10.5	11.3	12.0	11.2	11.2
Structural Work	22.9	20.5	18.1	19.6	20.6
Miscellaneous	16.6	17.1	16.9	14.7	16.4

SOURCE: "Pennsylvania Insured Unemployed," Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security

1/ Includes Service, government, and miscellaneous manufacturing.

TABLE 27

RANK[1/] AND RECENT UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKET AREAS

CALENDAR YEARS: 1982 and 1983

(U.S. and Pennsylvania included for comparative purposes)

Labor Market Areas	1983 Annual Averages			Labor Market Areas	1982 Annual Averages		
	Rank	Rate %	Number Unemployed (000's)		Rank	Rate %	Number Unemployed (000's)
Emporium	1	24.5	0.5	Emporium	1	27.3	0.7
Uniontown-Connellsville	2	21.4	13.0	Uniontown-Connellsville	2	19.8	11.8
Johnstown	3	20.2	21.3	Lock Haven-Renovo	3	18.1	2.8
Lock Haven-Renovo	4	19.7	2.9	Bedford	4	16.9	3.4
Oil City-Franklin-Titusville	4	19.7	6.9	Kittanning-Ford City	4	16.9	5.3
New Castle	6	19.1	8.4	Huntingdon	6	16.8	3.0
Bedford	7	18.7	3.9	Johnstown	6	16.8	17.9
Waynesburg	8	18.6	2.6	Butler	8	16.2	10.1
Sharon	9	17.9	9.6	New Castle	9	16.1	7.1
Kittanning-Ford City	10	17.8	5.6	Sharon	9	16.1	8.9
Huntingdon	11	17.4	3.0	Lewistown	11	14.6	4.1
Clearfield-Dubois	12	17.3	7.1	Oil City-Franklin-Titusville	11	14.6	5.2
Altoona	13	16.2	9.2	Clearfield-Dubois	13	14.5	5.9
Clarion	13	16.2	2.9	Meadville	14	14.2	4.5
Chambersburg-Waynesboro	15	16.1	9.6	Waynesburg	15	13.9	1.9
Meadville	16	16.0	5.0	Berwick-Bloomsburg	16	13.6	3.8
Butler	17	15.9	9.8	Clarion	17	13.5	2.4
Lewistown	18	15.4	4.3	Altoona	18	13.3	7.5
Warren	19	14.9	3.1	Dushore-Laporte	18	13.3	0.3
Indiana	20	14.8	6.1	Sayre-Athens-Towanda	20	13.1	3.5
Erie	21	14.6	18.3	Chambersburg-Waynesboro	21	13.0	7.8
Punxsutawney	22	14.5	3.2	Punxsutawney	21	13.0	2.8
Williamsport	23	14.4	7.5	St. Marys	23	12.8	2.2
Pittsburgh	24	14.3	147.2	Pottsville	24	12.7	8.6
Pottsville	25	14.2	9.6	Wellsboro	24	12.7	2.2
Bradford	26	13.8	3.1	Williamsport	26	12.6	6.6
Tunkhannock	27	13.4	1.4	Pittsburgh	27	12.3	128.2
Berwick-Bloomsburg	28	13.0	3.6	Tunkhannock	28	12.2	1.2
St. Marys	28	13.0	2.2	Erie	29	12.1	15.2
Coudersport	30	12.6	1.0	Coudersport	30	11.9	0.9
Dushore-Laporte	31	12.4	0.3	Indiana	30	11.9	5.0
Northeast PA	32	12.1	35.2	Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel	30	11.9	9.9
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	33	11.9	37.0	Northeast PA	33	11.5	33.1
PENNSYLVANIA		11.8	651.0	York	34	11.0	20.0
Lebanon	34	11.5	5.6	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	35	10.9	33.9
Sayre-Athens-Towanda	34	11.5	3.0	PENNSYLVANIA		10.9	599.0
Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel	36	11.3	9.4	Lebanon	36	10.8	5.3
York	36	11.3	20.5	Reading	37	10.1	16.0
Wellsboro	38	10.9	1.9	Bradford	38	9.8	2.2
State College	39	10.6	5.6	UNITED STATES		9.7	10678.0
Reading	40	9.8	15.8	Warren	39	9.7	2.0
UNITED STATES		9.6	10717.0	State College	40	9.4	4.8
				Susquehanna Co. (2	41	9.0	1.7
Honesdale-Matamoras	41	9.1	2.3	Honesdale-Matamoras	42	8.7	2.1
Susquehanna Co. (2	42	8.8	1.6	Philadelphia	43	8.6	189.1
Philadelphia	43	8.4	188.1				
Harrisburg	44	7.1	16.9	Lancaster	44	7.4	13.7
Lancaster	45	6.8	12.6	Harrisburg	45	6.9	16.3

1) Pennsylvania's 45 labor market areas ranked on basis of rate of unemployment.

2) Part of Binghamton, New York Labor Market Area.

All data on 1983 benchmarks.

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis Unit, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 28

PENNSYLVANIA

LABOR SUPPLY CLASSIFICATION 1/ BY COUNTY
(BASED ON QUARTERLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES)
SECOND QUARTER 1984

County	Unemp. Rate %	Number Unemp. (000's)	County	Unemp. Rate %	Number Unemp. (000's)
EXCESSIVE LABOR SHORTAGE (Less than 1.5%)					
None					
SERIOUS LABOR SHORTAGE (1.5 to 2.9%)					
None					
MODERATE LABOR SHORTAGE (3.0 to 5.9%)					
Chester	5.3%	7.9	Lancaster	4.7%	9.0
Cumberland	5.0	4.9	Montgomery	5.9	18.2
Dauphin	5.4	6.8	Perry	5.6	1.1
MODERATE LABOR SURPLUS (6.0 to 8.9%)					
Adams	8.8%	2.8	Montour	6.9%	0.5
Berks	7.5	12.2	Philadelphia	7.9	64.9
Bradford	8.3	2.2	Pike	6.9	0.6
Bucks	6.9	15.9	Snyder	6.9	1.0
Centre	7.7	4.0	Susquehanna	7.1	1.3
Delaware	6.8	18.2	Tioga	8.8	1.5
Elk	8.2	1.4	Union	7.3	1.1
Lebanon	8.9	4.3	Wayne	8.1	1.3
Lehigh	8.2	10.8	York	8.1	11.9
SERIOUS LABOR SURPLUS (9.0 to 11.9%)					
Allegheny	10.7%	68.1	Luzerne	11.7%	18.5
Beaver	10.3	9.2	Lycoming	11.2	5.9
Blair	11.8	6.6	McKean	10.7	2.3
Butler	11.5	6.7	Mifflin	10.7	2.0
Carbon	11.5	3.1	Monroe	9.5	3.0
Columbia	10.7	3.0	Northampton	10.0	11.1
Crawford	10.6	3.7	Northumberland	10.0	4.6
Erie	9.9	12.2	Potter	9.8	0.8
Franklin	10.1	5.1	Schuylkill	11.4	7.6
Jefferson	10.9	2.3	Sullivan	9.7	0.2
Juniata	10.4	0.8	Warren	10.0	2.0
Lackawanna	9.5	9.7	Westmoreland	11.9	20.8
EXCESSIVE LABOR SURPLUS (12.0% or more)					
Armstrong	13.7%	4.2	Greene	13.8%	1.9
Bedford	16.2	3.3	Huntingdon	13.6	2.4
Cambria	13.7	9.5	Indiana	12.1	4.9
Cameron	14.1	0.3	Lawrence	13.2	5.3
Clarion	14.5	2.4	Mercer	12.5	6.3
Clearfield	12.4	5.0	Somerset	14.8	4.6
Clinton	13.6	1.9	Venango	14.0	3.7
Fayette	15.2	8.7	Washington	13.0	12.8
Forest	13.7	0.3	Wyoming	12.5	1.3
Fulton	14.0	0.8			

1/ Labor supply classifications should not be confused with the annual area classifications by the U.S. Department of Labor of labor surplus areas for the purposes of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4B (DMP-4B) and Executive Orders 12073 and 10582 (implementing the Buy American Act).

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis Unit, Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

TABLE 29

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR SURPLUS AREAS
ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE
FROM OCTOBER 1, 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

Counties

Adams County
Armstrong County
Beaver County
Bedford County
Bradford County
Butler County
Cambria County
Cameron County
Carbon County
Centre County
Clarion County
Clearfield County
Clinton County
Columbia County
Crawford County
Elk County
Fayette County
Forest County
Franklin County
Fulton County
Greene County
Huntingdon County
Indiana County
Jefferson County
Juniata County
Lawrence County
Lebanon County
Lycoming County
McKean County
Mercer County
Mifflin County
Monroe County
Northumberland County
Potter County
Schuylkill County
Snyder County
Somerset County
Sullivan County
Tioga County
Union County
Venango County
Warren County
Washington County
Westmoreland County
Wyoming County
York County

Balance of Counties

Balance of Allegheny County	-	Allegheny County less Pittsburgh City and Penn Hills Township
Balance of Blair County	-	Blair County less Altoona City
Balance of Erie County	-	Erie County less Erie City
Balance of Lackawanna County	-	Lackawanna County less Scranton City
Balance of Lehigh County	-	Lehigh County less Allentown City and part of Bethlehem City
Balance of Luzerne County	-	Luzerne County less Wilkes-Barre City
Balance of Northampton County	-	Northampton County less part of Bethlehem City

Cities and Townships

Allentown City	-	in Lehigh County
Altoona City	-	in Blair County
Bethlehem City	-	in Northampton County
Bristol Township	-	in Bucks County
Erie City	-	in Erie County
Penn Hills Township	-	in Allegheny County
Pittsburgh City	-	in Allegheny County
Reading City	-	in Berks County
Wilkes-Barre City	-	in Luzerne County

The above areas have been classified by the U.S. Department of Labor as labor surplus areas for purposes of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4B (DMP-4B) and Executive Orders 12073 and 10582 (implementing the Buy American Act). Employers in such designated areas are eligible for preference in bidding on Federal procurment contracts under these Acts or Orders.

To be classified as a labor surplus area a city or township must have (1) a population of 50,000 or more in 1980 Census or in any official annual updates of census estimates and (2) have an unemployment rate of 1.2 times the national average during the reference period. Counties or balance of counties (counties less areas of 50,000 population), regardless of population size, that have unemployment rates of 1.2 times the national average during the reference period are also classified as labor surplus areas. If 1.2 times the national average during the reference period is 10.0% or greater, an area whose unemployment rate is 10.0% or greater during the same period will be classified as a labor surplus area. The reference period is determined by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and currently is January 1982 through December 1983.

An area can also be classified as a labor surplus area due to exceptional circumstances if the area experiences a significant rise in its unemployment rate that reaches 1.2 times the current national unemployment rate. This rise in the unemployment rate should be expected to last at least one year and to stay at a level high enough to meet the eligibility criteria under which the area was classified.

The list will be revised and published in October of each year.

TABLE 30

PENNSYLVANIA CIVIL JURISDICTIONS WITH HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT
ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER P. L. 98-8

ELIGIBLE HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT AREAS	CIVIL JURISDICTIONS INCLUDED
Adams County	Adams County
Balance of Allegheny County	Allegheny County less Penn Hills Township and Pittsburgh City
Allentown City	Allentown City in Lehigh County
Altoona City	Altoona City in Blair County
Armstrong County	Armstrong County
Beaver County	Beaver County
Bensalem Township	Bensalem Township in Bucks County
Bedford County	Bedford County
Balance of Berks County	Berks County less Reading City
Bethlehem City	Bethlehem City in Lehigh County and Northampton County
Balance of Blair County	Blair County less Altoona City
Bradford County	Bradford County
Bristol Township	Bristol Township in Bucks County
Balance of Bucks County	Bucks County less Bensalem Township and Bristol Township
Butler County	Butler County
Cambria County	Cambria County
Cameron County	Cameron County
Carbon County	Carbon County
Centre County	Centre County
Clarion County	Clarion County
Clearfield County	Clearfield County
Clinton County	Clinton County
Columbia County	Columbia County
Crawford County	Crawford County
Elk County	Elk County
Erie City	Erie City in Erie County
Balance of Erie County	Erie County less Erie City
Fayette County	Fayette County
Forest County	Forest County
Franklin County	Franklin County
Fulton County	Fulton County
Greene County	Greene County
Huntingdon County	Huntingdon County
Indiana County	Indiana County
Jefferson County	Jefferson County
Juniata County	Juniata County
Balance of Lackawanna County	Lackawanna County less Scranton City
Lancaster City	Lancaster City in Lancaster County
Lawrence County	Lawrence County
Lebanon County	Lebanon County
Balance of Lehigh County	Lehigh County less Allentown City and Bethlehem City
Balance of Luzerne County	Luzerne County less Wilkes-Barre City
Lycoming County	Lycoming County
McKean County	McKean County
Mercer County	Mercer County
Mifflin County	Mifflin County
Monroe County	Monroe County
Montour County	Montour County
Balance of Northampton County	Northampton County less Bethlehem City
Northumberland County	Northumberland County
Penn Hills Township	Penn Hills Township in Allegheny County
Philadelphia City	Coextensive with Philadelphia County
Pittsburgh City	Pittsburgh City in Allegheny County
Potter County	Potter County
Reading City	Reading City in Berks County
Schuylkill County	Schuylkill County
Scranton City	Scranton City in Lackawanna County
Snyder County	Snyder County
Somerset County	Somerset County
Sullivan County	Sullivan County
Susquehanna County	Susquehanna County
Tioga County	Tioga County
Union County	Union County
Venango County	Venango County
Warren County	Warren County
Washington County	Washington County
Wayne County	Wayne County
Westmoreland County	Westmoreland County
Wilkes-Barre City	Wilkes-Barre City in Luzerne County
Wyoming County	Wyoming County
York County	York County

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

V. LOW INCOME POPULATION GROUPS

Table 31 contains data on the number of cases and persons economically disadvantaged who are on public assistance by selected categories for each county. As of March 1984 there were 745,750 persons dependent on public assistance statewide, a decrease of 26,484 from the March 1983 figure of 772,234. The number represented 6.3 percent of the population in 1984 as compared with 6.5 percent in 1983.

There were 579,686 persons on programs for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and 162,073 persons on General Assistance. Of the number dependent on public assistance, 156,104 persons have been estimated to be employable, a target group that the Job Training Partnership Act addresses. Philadelphia recorded 51,686 employables, while Allegheny County reported 17,225.

Counties having the highest percentage of persons on public assistance were Philadelphia with 16.2 percent; Fayette 12.1 percent; Greene, 10.0 percent; and Bradford, 7.5 percent. Cumberland County's 1.1 percent was the lowest county percentage of persons on public assistance. Pike and Montgomery were next lowest with 1.5 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively.

Also included in Table 31 are counts of the number of registrants in the WIN Demonstration program that is administered by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security and the Department of Public Welfare. WIN registrants increased 123 percent from the previous year, from 40,969 to 91,336.

Table 32 contains data on income poverty levels from farm and nonfarm families by size of family. Data are also available on lower living standard income for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas by family size. The annual income poverty level for a family of four effective April 1984 was $10,200, $300 above the 1983 figure of $9,900.

The lower living standard income level for a family of four in Philadelphia was $16,500 and $17,200 in Pittsburgh. For the balance of Pennsylvania

the comparable figure for a metropolitan area was $16,990. The figure for a nonmetropolitan area was $16,500.

Data in Table 32 were prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 31

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
BY SELECTED CATEGORIES AND BY COUNTY

MARCH 1984

COUNTY	Persons Dependent on Public Assistance	% of Population 1/	Aid to Families with Dependent Children			General Assistance		Estimated Number Employable 3/
			Number of Persons	Number of Cases	WIN Regist. 2/	Number of Persons	Number of Cases	
ADAMS	1,192	1.7	813	294	87	365	266	166
ALLEGHENY	96,081	6.6	72,000	24,531	9,259	23,558	21,186	17,255
ARMSTRONG	5,194	6.7	3,862	1,178	798	1,301	1,036	1,500
BEAVER	14,255	7.0	11,231	3,716	1,708	2,920	2,640	2,921
BEDFORD	2,410	5.2	1,943	578	481	453	336	761
BERKS	10,340	3.3	8,472	2,801	1,151	1,718	1,479	1,759
BLAIR	8,993	6.6	6,750	2,178	1,460	2,211	1,751	2,634
BRADFORD	4,688	7.5	3,378	1,036	441	1,278	868	810
BUCKS	10,288	2.1	7,917	2,859	913	2,273	1,802	1,488
BUTLER	6,513	4.4	5,021	1,571	921	1,454	1,172	1,608
CAMBRIA	10,718	5.8	8,506	2,612	1,629	2,159	1,786	2,743
CAMERON	419	6.3	317	111	46	100	82	80
CARBON	2,047	3.8	1,252	421	255	773	515	567
CENTRE	2,671	2.4	1,951	652	440	690	566	822
CHESTER	8,702	2.7	6,927	2,404	660	1,699	1,410	1,047
CLARION	2,490	5.7	1,830	538	527	642	464	982
CLEARFIELD	4,772	5.7	3,460	1,022	928	1,280	942	1,783
CLINTON	3,021	7.8	2,236	720	449	766	596	821
COLUMBIA	2,368	3.8	1,714	570	452	631	462	818
CRAWFORD	5,985	6.7	4,832	1,483	925	1,125	957	1,522
CUMBERLAND	1,968	1.1	1,461	542	573	471	368	962
DAUPHIN	12,777	5.5	10,087	3,364	953	2,632	2,048	1,533
DELAWARE	22,238	4.0	17,246	5,878	3,273	4,856	4,184	5,603
ELK	1,418	3.7	1,092	358	262	303	231	431
ERIE	20,826	7.4	16,000	5,038	2,212	4,670	3,746	3,857
FAYETTE	19,272	12.1	15,272	4,532	3,292	3,948	3,148	5,579
FOREST	319	6.3	226	72	49	91	61	91
FRANKLIN	3,323	2.9	2,533	832	557	757	628	977
FULTON	670	5.2	435	139	63	232	162	136
GREENE	4,052	10.0	2,970	853	461	1,060	779	882
HUNTINGDON	2,387	5.6	1,782	575	486	568	450	866
INDIANA	4,430	4.8	3,174	971	908	1,232	854	1,707
JEFFERSON	2,046	4.2	1,576	500	346	464	336	579
JUNIATA	625	3.3	455	152	103	162	107	176
LACKAWANNA	10,458	4.6	8,396	2,718	793	1,848	1,665	1,279
LANCASTER	11,322	3.1	9,998	2,956	1,148	2,278	1,757	1,830
LAWRENCE	7,996	7.5	6,075	1,897	1,469	1,874	1,474	2,610
LEBANON	2,521	2.3	1,759	635	369	750	536	680
LEHIGH	8,918	3.3	6,941	2,306	969	1,850	1,434	1,572
LUZERNE	16,209	4.7	13,038	4,143	2,767	3,048	2,710	4,577
LYCOMING	6,991	5.9	5,390	1,780	1,110	1,543	1,288	1,913
MCKEAN	3,358	6.6	2,489	777	413	838	621	743
MERCER	8,780	6.8	6,650	2,151	780	2,094	1,697	1,395
MIFFLIN	2,664	5.7	1,888	637	251	759	581	480
MONROE	1,944	2.8	1,556	533	264	369	301	413
MONTGOMERY	10,612	1.6	7,848	2,767	934	2,649	2,262	1,698
MONTOUR	442	2.7	294	108	107	144	111	217
NORTHAMPTON	7,736	3.4	5,950	1,982	688	1,725	1,379	1,167
NORTHUMBERLAND	4,055	4.0	3,033	1,034	664	968	746	1,143
PERRY	1,274	3.6	1,030	339	147	237	195	232
PHILADELPHIA	272,996	16.2	217,126	71,704	31,455	55,291	46,119	51,686
PIKE	280	1.5	231	80	63	44	34	90
POTTER	1,318	7.4	918	280	270	387	263	524
SCHUYLKILL	4,904	3.1	3,865	1,246	691	976	768	1,117
SNYDER	922	2.7	708	220	218	208	146	363
SOMERSET	4,447	5.5	3,701	1,084	893	710	599	1,386
SULLIVAN	156	2.5	112	36	45	42	38	93
SUSQUEHANNA	1,468	3.9	1,166	351	239	276	186	366
TIOGA	2,190	5.3	1,453	458	232	732	430	450
UNION	882	2.7	718	227	222	156	128	347
VENANGO	4,175	6.5	3,294	1,036	617	866	714	1,042
WARREN	2,164	4.6	1,570	502	240	574	446	453
WASHINGTON	13,435	6.2	10,413	3,341	1,901	2,952	2,499	3,323
WAYNE	1,175	3.3	926	283	97	217	158	151
WESTMORELAND	19,744	5.0	15,189	4,857	3,092	4,394	3,580	5,371
WYOMING	1,644	6.2	1,225	380	165	414	279	286
YORK	9,071	2.9	7,009	2,457	955	1,988	1,764	1,641
PENNSYLVANIA	745,750	6.3	579,686	190,386	91,336	162,073	134,326	156,104

See footnotes on next page.

TABLE 31

FOOTNOTES

1/ Based on 1980 Census Figures. State total 11,864,751.

2/ Persons registered under the WIN Demonstration Program that is administered by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security and Department of Public Welfare offering job placement, training or special work project opportunities to persons receiving aid under the "Aid to Families with Dependent Children" program (AFDC) of the State Department of Welfare.

3/ Estimated by Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

NOTE: Obviously one case could include several persons, e.g. one AFDC case could include a head of household and several children.

SOURCE: Public Assistance data provided by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare.

TABLE 32

U.S. Office of Management and Budget
Annual Income Poverty Level Criteria for Continental U.S.

FAMILY SIZE	Effective Date		
	April 1984	April 1983	April 1982
1	$ 4,980	$ 4,860	$ 4,680
2	6,720	6,540	6,220
3	8,460	8,220	7,760
4	10,200	9,900	9,300
5	11,940	11,580	10,840
6	13,680	13,260	12,380
7	15,420	14,940	13,920
Each Additional Person	1,740	1,680	1,540

U.S. Employment and Training Administration
1984 Lower Living Standard Income Level

FAMILY SIZE	Philadelphia SMSA		Pittsburgh SMSA	
	100%	70%	100%	70%
1	$ 7,030	$ 4,920	$ 7,120	$ 4,980
2	9,790	6,850	10,100	7,070
3	13,430	9,400	13,870	9,710
4	16,560	11,600	17,120	11,980
5	19,560	13,690	20,200	14,140
6	22,870	16,010	23,630	16,540
7	26,180	18,330	27,060	18,940
Each Additional Person	3,310	2,320	3,430	2,400

Balance of Pennsylvania

FAMILY SIZE	Metropolitan Area		Non-Metropolitan Area	
	100%	70%	100%	70%
1	$ 7,110	$ 4,980	$ 7,020	$ 4,920
2	10,040	7,030	9,740	6,820
3	13,770	9,640	13,370	9,360
4	16,990	11,900	16,500	11,550
5	20,070	14,050	19,470	13,630
6	23,470	16,430	22,770	15,940
7	26,870	18,810	26,070	18,250
Each Additional Person	3,400	2,380	3,300	2,310

SOURCE: U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

APPENDIX

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Applicants - Persons registered at the local employment service offices and are reasonably representative of the available worker supply in most occupational categories and for most sections of the state. These jobseekers include an estimated 70 percent of all workers in the area suffering a spell of unemployment each year, as well as labor force entrants and currently employed workers seeking a job change. Persons who are not new in the labor force, but may be available for work if appropriate new job opportunities develop, are not included in these estimates.

Average hourly earnings - The total money earnings for each hour worked or paid for including not only basic hourly and incentive wages, but also premium pay for overtime and late shift work.

Average weekly earnings - Computed by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours worked.

Civilian labor force - The sum of persons 16 years of age and older who are employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), unemployed, or directly involved in labor-management disputes.

Durable goods Known as "hard goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years of more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are ordnance, lumber and wood, furniture, stone, clay, glass, primary and fabricated metals, electrical and nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Economically disadvantaged person - A member of a family that receives cash welfare payments or whose family annual income does not exceed the poverty level or exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income, whichever is higher.

ESARS - Acronym for Employment Security Automated Reporting System for reporting and compiling characteristics of job applicants and job orders and activities performed by Employment Service offices.

Hard-to-fill openings and hard-to-place applicants - The information on hard-to-fill openings and hard-to-place applicants summarized in this report is based primarily on job openings listed and applicants registered for work at the local employment service offices. While such openings are often reasonably representative of the kinds of occupations in demand in the area, Employment Service unfilled openings (the total of employer orders which are on file and which have not been filled as of a particular day) may understate needs in some occupations for which hiring is normally handled through other channels such as union hiring halls. Openings unfilled 1 month or more are generally considered hard-to-fill.

High unemployment area (HUA) - A geographic designation eligible to receive specified federal funds. To be eligible as an HUA, an area must be either 1) a civil jurisdiction with a population of 50,000 or more, according to the 1980 Census; 2) a county less the civil jurisdiction(s) with more than 50,000 population; or 3) a county as a whole which does not contain any civil jurisdictions with a population of more than 50,000. The area must also have an average unemployment rate for the latest 12 months greater than or equal to 90 percent of the average United States unemployment rate for the same time period. An area can also be declared an HUA if it meets the geographic criteria listed above and it "has experienced or is about to experience a sudden economic dislocation resulting in job loss that is significant both in terms of the number of jobs eliminated and the effect upon the unemployment rate of the area."

Hispanic - Persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuba, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin.

Job Bank - The Job Bank is a computerized listing of the job openings placed by employers with OES. The listings come both alphabetically and by D.O.T. code. This service is provided at no cost to either employers or applicants. In addition to computer printouts, most OES local offices are equipped with film readers to assist applicants in locating a job for which they are qualified. An ES Specialist will interview the applicant, and if the applicant is qualified, phone the employer to arrange for an interview. This is the referral process and if the applicant is hired, it is a placement.

Job training partnership act (JTPA) - Replaces the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. JTPA seeks to train disadvantaged youths in marketable skills and to retain older workers whose jobs have disappeared.

Labor market area (LMA) - Defined as a county or group of counties having a central city without regard to population size. A labor market area is an economically integrated unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. The area generally takes the name of the central city. The boundaries depend primarily on economic and geographic factors, and not on political jurisdiction. SMSAs are literally large labor market areas.

Minority - Those persons who are non-white, of Spanish heritage or have other characteristics which pose a barrier to employment.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment - State nonagricultural wage and salary employment statistics are based primarily on survey data collected from a sample of employers, representing 64 percent of employment in the state's manufacturing industries and 38 percent in non-manufacturing industries.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (Week including the 12th), and excluding self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, but includes workers involved in labor-management disputes. Non-agricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of

work of the workers and not to their place of residence. To the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period, the payroll records may count a person more than once. In addition, the payroll data include commuters who live outside the state, but not persons who commute to work outside the state.

Nondurable goods - Known as "soft goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time - three years or less. The nondurable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber and leather.

Not in labor force - If a person is not working, not looking for work, not involved in a labor-management dispute, and not on unpaid absence from a job, or if he is under age 16, then the person is not in the labor force. Housewives, students, retirees, and children consitute the largest body of persons not in the labor force. Welfare recipients, if neither looking for work nor holding a job, are not in the labor force. Persons who may wish to work, but because of disability cannot work, are also not in the labor force.

Per capita income - Total income of an area divided by total population of that area.

Personal income - All current income before taxes but excluding personal contributions for social security insurance.

Placements - When the local employment service office, which has an employer job order, refers an acceptable applicant to the employer, and verifies that fact that the applicant has been hired by the employer.

Private industry council - Councils composed of local business people and corporation officials to develop and control the JTPA programs.

Seasonally adjusted data - Excludes the effects of seasonal variations. Economic time series are generally subject to regular intra-yearly movements comprised of social customs, production changes, and climatic conditions which tend to repeat themselves annually in a given locality, i.e., graduating students in June or increased retail employment in December. When a ratio-to-moving-average method (developed by U.S. Department of Labor) removes seasonal influences, a reliable trend is obtained for analysis.

Seasonal employment - Employment that is affected by climatic conditions, social customs and or production changes.

Service delivery area - A designated geographic area instituted under JTPA, to assist in the administration and management of the JTPA programs.

Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) - A county or group of counties having an integrated economic situation and a recognized urban population nucleus of substantial size, usually containing at least one city having a population of 50,000 or more. All SMSAs are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. There is no limit to the number of counties so long as

all criteria are met as established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. An SMSA may cross state lines. As of 1981, there are 225 areas designated as SMSA's.

Unemployment - State unemployment statistics are obtained as part of the National Current Population Survey (CPA). This is a monthly survey of about 55,000 households throughout the Nation of which 3,100 are in Pennsylvania, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Census for the U.S. Department of Labor.

Unemployed persons comprise all those who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past 4 weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment rate - Represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the total civilian labor force. The rate is based on unrounded data although rounded data may be published.

Vietnam-Era veteran - A person who (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred during the Vietnam-Era, and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or (2) was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability if any part of such active duty was performed during the Vietnam-Era (August 5, 1964 through May 7, 1975).

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